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EU exports
to the EU: **Effects on
employment
and income**

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EU Exports to the EU: Effects on Employment and Income

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INTRODUCTION

The European Commission identified trade policy as a core component of the European Union's 2020 Strategy. The fast changing global economy, characterised by the dynamic creation of business opportunities and increasingly complex production chains, means that it is now even more important to fully understand how trade flows affect employment in the EU economy. Gathering comprehensive, reliable and comparable information on this is crucial to support evidence-based policymaking.

Guided by that objective, the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) produced this publication. It aims to be a valuable tool for EU policymakers covering trade policy, industrial policy, employment policy and the European Semester.

Following up Arto et al. (2015), this report features a series of indicators to illustrate in detail the relationship between international trade, income and employment for the EU as a whole and for each EU Member State using the World Input-Output Database (WIOD), 2016 release (Timmer et al., 2015, 2016), as the main data source. This information has been complemented with labour data by age, skill and gender from other sources such as EUKLEMS.

All the indicators relate to the EU exports of goods and services consumed in another EU country or sold as intermediate to another EU country. Effects of intra-EU trade supplying inputs to other EU countries to produce exports of goods and services sold to non-EU countries are not reported here but in other JRC publications: "EU exports to the world: Effects on Employment" (Arto et al., 2018a) and "EU exports to the world: Effects on Income" (Arto et al., 2018b).

Most indicators are available as off 2000 but, due to data constraints, the indicators on employment split by skill, gender and age are only available from 2008 to 2014. The geographical breakdown of the data includes the 28 EU Member States.

The information presented in this pocketbook is complemented with an electronic version allowing downloads of the tables with the complete time series (2000-2014).

ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY

Country abbreviations

European Union Member States

EU	The 28 Member States of the European Union
----	--

AT	Austria
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CY	Cyprus
CZ	Czech Republic
DE	Germany
DK	Denmark
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FI	Finland
FR	France
HR	Croatia
HU	Hungary
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
LV	Latvia
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SE	Sweden
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
UK	United Kingdom

Sector abbreviations

P	primary
M	manufacturing
S	services

Industry abbreviations

P	primary
M1	food, beverages, tobacco
M2	textiles
M3	wood, paper, printing

M4	energy
M5	chemicals
M6	other non-metallic and basic metals
M7	machinery and transport equipment
S1	transport, trade and business services
S2	other services.

Industry classification

NACE Rev. 2	Sector	Industry
Crop and animal production	P	P
Forestry and logging	P	P
Fishing and aquaculture	P	P
Mining and quarrying	P	P
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	M	M1
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel	M	M2
Manufacture of wood and of products	M	M3
Manufacture of paper and paper products	M	M3
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	M	M3
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum	M	M4
Manufacture of chemicals	M	M5
Manufacture of basic pharmaceuticals	M	M5
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	M	M6
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral	M	M6
Manufacture of basic metals	M	M6
Manufacture of fabricated metals	M	M6
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical	M	M7
Manufacture of electrical equipment	M	M7
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	M	M7
Manufacture of motor vehicles	M	M7
Manufacture of other transport equipment	M	M7
Manufacture of furniture; other manufacturing	M	M7
Repair and installation of machinery	M	M7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	M	M4
Water collection, treatment and supply	M	M4
Sewerage; waste collection, treatment and disposal	M	M4
Construction	S	S2
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of vehicles	S	S1
Wholesale trade, except motor vehicles	S	S1
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles	S	S1
Land transport and transport via pipelines	S	S1

NACE Rev. 2	Sector	Industry
Water transport	S	S1
Air transport	S	S1
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	S	S1
Postal and courier activities	S	S1
Accommodation and food service activities	S	S2
Publishing activities	S	S1
Motion picture, video and television programmes	S	S1
Telecommunications	S	S1
Computer programming; information services	S	S1
Financial service activities, except insurances	S	S1
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding,	S	S1
Activities auxiliary to financial services	S	S1
Real estate activities	S	S2
Legal and accounting; management consultancy	S	S1
Architectural and engineering activities	S	S1
Scientific research and development	S	S1
Advertising and market research	S	S1
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	S	S1
Administrative and support service activities	S	S1
Public administration and defence; social security	S	S2
Education	S	S2
Human health and social work activities	S	S2
Other service activities	S	S2
Activities of households as employers	S	S2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations	S	S2

Unit of measurement

m million (10^6)
 EUR euro

Glossary

Employment: number of people engaged in production activities, including employees and self-employed.

EU effect: employment (value added) in a given Member State that is supported (generated) by its own exports to other EU countries.

Intra-EU exports: exports of goods and services of the 28 EU Member States to other Member States.

High-skilled labour: workers with tertiary education.

High-skilled labour compensation: labour compensation of workers with tertiary education.

Industry: economic branch of activity gathering firms and/or production plants producing the same good or service as their main activity.

Low-skilled labour: workers with less than primary, primary and lower secondary education.

Low-skilled labour compensation: labour compensation of workers with less than primary, primary and lower secondary education.

Medium-skilled labour: workers with upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education.

Medium-skilled labour compensation: labour compensation of workers with upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education.

Sector: group of industries.

Value added: income calculated as a difference between the value of output and the value of intermediate consumption of inputs. It can refer to a given industry or to an economy as a whole. It also equals the sum of labour compensation and return on capital and when computed at national level is sometimes used as a proxy of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

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HOW TO READ THIS REPORT

This report is organised as follows:

Introduction

Abbreviations and glossary

How to read this report

Part I Employment

A. Indicators by EU Member State

B. Indicators by trading partner

C. Indicators by industry or sector

D. Indicators by skill

E. Indicators by gender

F. Indicator by age

Part II Value added

G. Indicators by EU Member State

H. Indicators by trading partner

I. Indicators by industry or sector

J. Indicators by factor

K. Background data

L. Country factsheets

Data sources and methodology

Sections A to F of Part I show all the indicators related to the EU employment supported by intra-EU exports, including the relevant information for each Member State. We suggest using Figure 1 for an overview of all the inter-linkages across tables. As shown in Figure 1, all tables pivot around Tables A.3 (EU effects). It shows where the effects take place (rows) and to which country the exports are sold (columns). As a result, each element of the Table A.3 reports the employment in a given Member State (row *i*) supported by its exports to another Member State (column *j*). All other tables basically split these results by industries, sectors, skill levels, gender and age. For instance, in order to know how much employment in Spain is supported by its exports to other Member States, one should look at Table A1. To relate this information to all EU exports to a given Member State one should look then at Table B1.

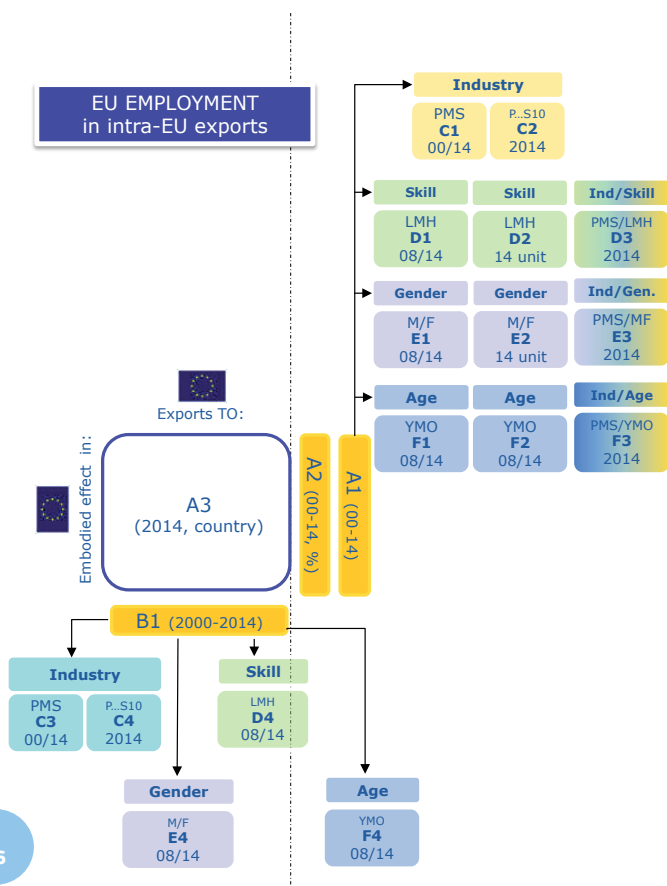
Similarly, Sections G to J of Part II provides the same information for the EU value added generated by intra-EU exports by Member States, industries and factors of production. Figure 2 provides the same overview for the tables related to income.

The next Section provides some general background information on employment, value added and trade that was used in the

computation of the indicators featured in Sections A to J. For trade, it provides data on total EU exports (including both intra- and extra-EU trade), intra-EU exports and intra-EU exports by trading partner. Employment information is given by sector, industry, skill category, gender and age groups and value added information by sector, industry and factor of production.

The following Section contains factsheets for each Member State, drawing on the information from sections A to J and the last section briefly describes the data sources and methodology.

Figure 1



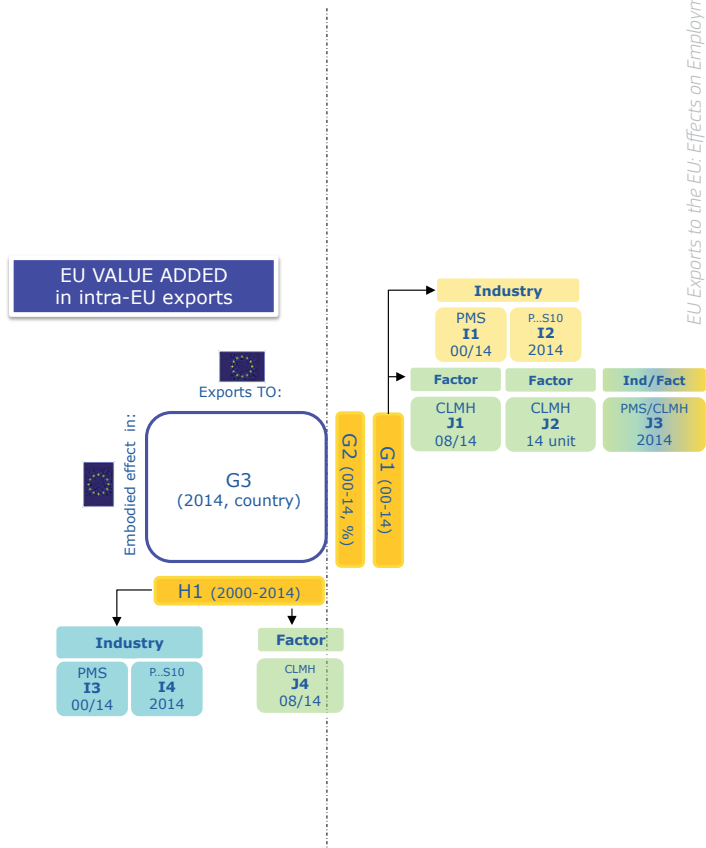


Figure 2

Part I: Employment

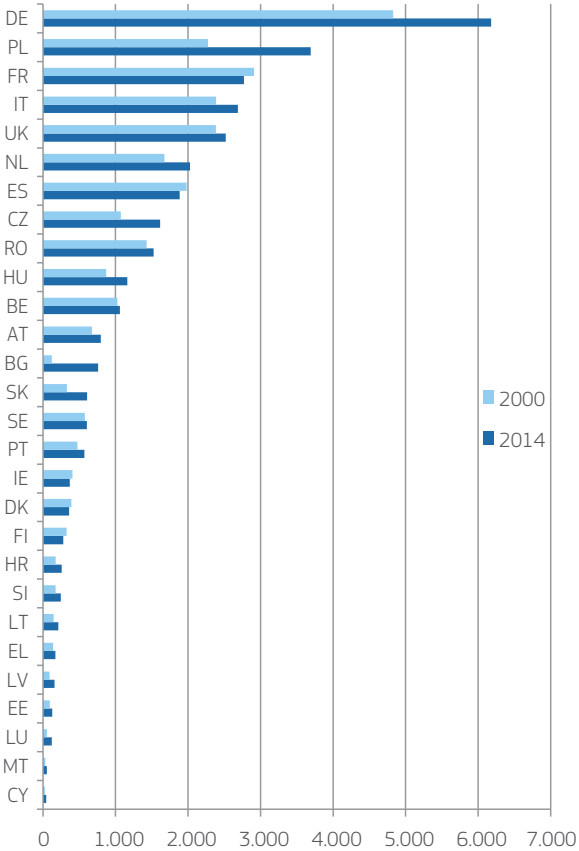
A. By EU Member State

A.1. Employment by Member State supported by its intra EU exports (2000-2014; 1000 jobs)

	2000	2007	2014	2014 - 2000	2014 / 2000
AT	676	777	798	122	18.0%
BE	1,027	1,093	1,061	34	3.3%
BG	122	557	759	637	524.0%
CY	25	53	46	21	81.6%
CZ	1,073	1,529	1,617	543	50.6%
DE	4,827	6,004	6,180	1,353	28.0%
DK	392	403	361	-31	-7.8%
EE	93	141	128	35	37.8%
EL	141	191	173	32	22.4%
ES	1,980	2,340	1,886	-94	-4.7%
FI	326	299	280	-47	-14.4%
FR	2,911	2,972	2,769	-142	-4.9%
HR	174	254	259	85	49.0%
HU	872	1,077	1,163	291	33.4%
IE	407	423	371	-36	-8.8%
IT	2,388	2,846	2,687	300	12.6%
LT	147	226	212	65	44.3%
LU	55	107	123	68	123.2%
LV	92	153	158	66	72.0%
MT	34	44	54	21	62.2%
NL	1,675	1,659	2,028	352	21.0%
PL	2,276	3,093	3,690	1,414	62.1%
PT	474	621	571	97	20.4%
RO	1,430	1,241	1,524	94	6.6%
SE	577	646	605	28	4.8%
SI	175	250	247	71	40.7%
SK	330	618	607	278	84.2%
UK	2,383	2,494	2,520	136	5.7%
EU	27,082	32,109	32,876	5,794	21.4%

In 2014, German exports to the rest of the EU supported around 6.18 million jobs in Germany.

A.1. Employment by Member State supported by its intra EU exports (2000 2014; 1000 jobs)



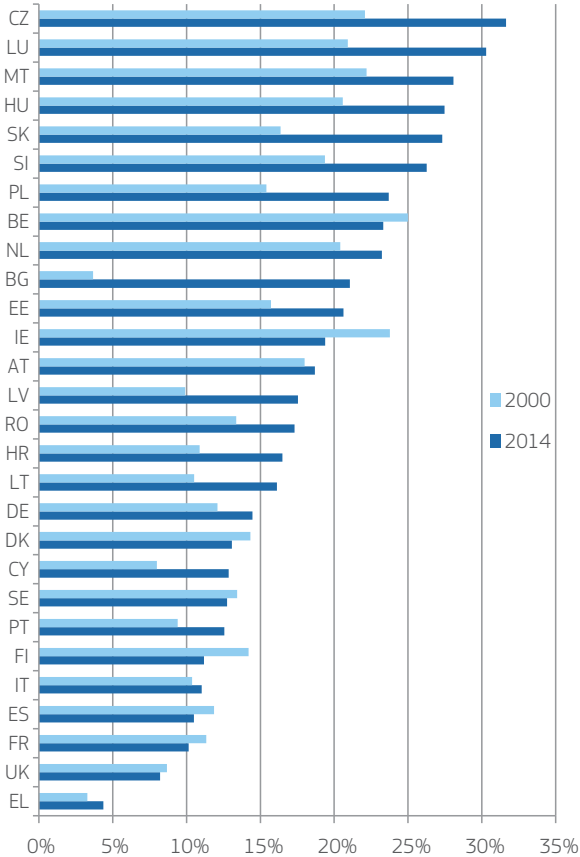
Between 2000 and 2014 EU employment supported by intra-EU exports increased by 5.8m jobs (+21%) to reach a total of 32.9m jobs. This growth was driven by the increase in the employment generated by the intra-EU exports in Poland (+1.4m jobs), Germany (+1.4m jobs), Bulgaria, (+0.64m jobs), the Czech Republic (+0.53m jobs), the Netherlands (+0.35m jobs) and Italy (+0.3m jobs). In the same period, the employment supported by intra-EU exports decreased in France (-0.14m jobs), Spain (-0.09m jobs), Finland (-0.05m jobs), Ireland (-0.04m jobs) and Denmark (-0.03m jobs).

A.2. Employment by Member State supported by its intra EU exports as a percentage of its total employment (2000-2014; %)

	2000	2007	2014	2014 - 2000	2014 / 2000
AT	18.0%	19.4%	18.7%	0.7%	3.9%
BE	25.0%	25.0%	23.3%	-1.7%	-6.7%
BG	3.7%	14.6%	21.1%	17.4%	475.3%
CY	8.0%	13.6%	12.8%	4.9%	60.7%
CZ	22.1%	30.0%	31.6%	9.6%	43.2%
DE	12.1%	14.9%	14.5%	2.4%	19.7%
DK	14.3%	14.0%	13.1%	-1.3%	-8.8%
EE	15.7%	21.8%	20.6%	4.9%	31.2%
EL	3.3%	4.0%	4.4%	1.1%	33.1%
ES	11.9%	11.0%	10.5%	-1.4%	-11.5%
FI	14.2%	11.9%	11.2%	-3.0%	-21.2%
FR	11.3%	11.0%	10.1%	-1.2%	-10.5%
HR	10.9%	14.8%	16.5%	5.6%	51.7%
HU	20.6%	25.6%	27.5%	6.9%	33.5%
IE	23.8%	19.5%	19.4%	-4.4%	-18.5%
IT	10.4%	11.3%	11.0%	0.7%	6.3%
LT	10.5%	15.6%	16.1%	5.6%	53.3%
LU	20.9%	32.2%	30.3%	9.4%	44.8%
LV	9.9%	14.3%	17.5%	7.6%	77.0%
MT	22.2%	27.9%	28.1%	5.9%	26.5%
NL	20.4%	18.9%	23.2%	2.8%	13.8%
PL	15.4%	20.4%	23.7%	8.3%	53.8%
PT	9.4%	12.3%	12.6%	3.2%	33.6%
RO	13.4%	13.3%	17.3%	4.0%	29.6%
SE	13.4%	14.3%	12.7%	-0.7%	-5.1%
SI	19.4%	25.6%	26.3%	6.9%	35.5%
SK	16.4%	28.4%	27.3%	10.9%	66.8%
UK	8.7%	8.5%	8.2%	-0.5%	-5.5%
EU	12.6%	14.0%	14.5%	1.9%	15.2%

In 2014, in France 10.1% of the total employment was supported by its intra-EU exports.

A.2. Employment by Member State supported by its intra EU exports as a percentage of its total employment (2000,2014; %)



Between 2000 and 2014, the share of employment across the EU supported by the sales of goods and services to other Member States increased from 12.6% in 2000 to 14.5% in 2014. In 2014, in all Member States except Greece and the United Kingdom their intra-EU exports supported more than 10% of the domestic employment. In 2014, more than one quarter of the total employment of the Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Hungary, Slovakia and Slovenia was supported by their intra-EU exports.

A.3. Employment by Member State supported by its exports to each Member State (2014; 1000 jobs)

	Exports to																											
	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK
AT	168	60	10	33.1	366.4	6.2	0.9	4.8	15.7	5.1	44.9	138	37.3	4.3	86.0	1.4	3.2	1.4	2.0	18.9	28.2	2.3	15.1	17.3	17.8	16.3	31.8	798
BE	150	28	12	14.4	232.0	14.7	1.1	7.7	41.6	9.9	218.3	1.8	8.5	14.7	60.5	2.8	38.2	1.1	0.9	167.5	24.4	8.4	4.9	38.3	2.0	4.1	124.2	1,061
BG	362	50.1	55	15.5	118.9	7.7	1.0	84.2	39.9	5.3	52.8	3.9	13.7	8.3	101.4	2.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	29.8	22.7	13.7	81.3	9.3	8.1	6.3	36.0	759
CY	0.9	2.0	0.4	1.0	2.7	5.1	1.2	5.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.3	0.4	2.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	10.2	1.6	2.4	0.1	0.9	1.4	0.1	0.3	3.7	46
CZ	105.7	68.0	11.5	1.6	589.2	21.4	2.7	4.0	44.1	12.2	95.5	7.0	60.3	9.3	79.5	6.2	4.1	2.6	0.8	45.5	130.1	5.6	22.9	30.4	9.3	15.90	88.0	1,617
DE	565.7	302.5	30.4	7.2	306.6	181.9	14.8	58.0	358.9	111.4	960.9	24.9	197.5	76.2	611.4	20.8	78.0	10.6	3.4	546.1	434.7	69.1	97.3	236.7	33.9	105.7	735.5	6,180
DK	3.8	9.9	0.8	0.3	3.9	96.7	1.3	2.9	11.3	15.7	22.4	0.6	5.2	4.4	13.6	2.0	2.0	1.6	0.5	16.1	16.0	1.6	2.0	71.8	0.5	1.4	53.0	361
EE	1.6	2.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	11.1	5.3	0.3	2.6	29.2	3.4	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.9	8.3	1.0	14.5	0.4	3.6	3.3	0.4	0.3	27.5	0.2	0.5	6.3	128
EL	3.0	6.5	15.5	11.3	2.7	29.6	2.6	0.3	6.6	2.3	8.6	1.0	1.9	0.8	30.2	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.3	6.2	5.4	1.5	9.8	3.1	0.9	1.5	19.2	173
ES	25.0	73.1	25.5	3.7	22.6	327.6	23.0	1.7	24.0	14.0	475.8	3.1	12.8	20.3	220.6	5.8	8.0	2.3	1.5	73.6	51.7	223.3	14.1	30.3	5.6	7.3	189.8	1,886
FI	4.9	11.2	0.4	0.4	2.3	60.2	9.3	11.6	1.3	8.2	15.2	0.3	1.8	10.9	12.5	2.7	0.8	2.9	0.1	23.6	11.2	0.9	1.0	62.6	0.3	0.8	21.9	280
FR	35.0	267.4	7.8	3.2	35.3	621.3	34.6	2.4	22.9	373.2	17.4	3.2	28.9	47.5	334.2	4.4	70.3	2.4	2.5	178.2	68.0	48.5	27.3	56.4	6.1	19.7	451.6	2,769
HR	27.4	13.5	2.5	0.3	5.2	43.3	3.2	0.1	3.4	5.1	0.6	9.1	13.5	1.5	57.3	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.6	4.0	5.4	1.2	3.2	5.8	31.1	6.0	13.5	259
HU	100.8	28.3	14.1	1.0	51.6	358.9	14.1	2.4	6.2	32.7	8.4	63.2	17.1	13.9	99.5	3.4	8.1	2.3	0.2	43.8	56.2	3.9	79.0	22.8	13.9	52.5	64.4	1,163
IE	4.8	16.3	0.5	0.2	2.5	39.1	6.1	0.2	2.0	16.2	3.3	33.3	0.2	2.4	23.7	0.3	16.0	0.5	0.5	26.0	5.6	3.2	1.2	11.5	0.3	0.5	154.6	371
Employment in																												

In 2014, the exports of the Czech Republic to Germany supported 589,200 jobs in the Czech Republic.

(continues next page)

	Exports to																												
	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Total
IT	993	90.2	198	60	48.7	664.8	37.3	4.3	53.0	219.5	21.2	552.2	24.5	40.0	36.8		8.9	27.7	4.8	10.3	89.0	113.6	34.8	64.4	52.6	30.1	24.9	308.7	2,687
LT	45	8.4	0.5	0.2	2.4	37.9	15.3	10.1	0.5	5.2	7.0	12.1	0.1	1.8	1.6	9.8		0.4	27.2	0.0	11.6	20.2	0.8	0.7	18.4	1.9	0.8	12.6	212
LU	3.7	14.1	0.4	0.5	1.3	29.6	3.0	0.2	1.0	2.2	1.1	15.9	0.1	1.5	7.8	8.7	0.1		0.2	2.4	14.7	1.4	1.1	0.4	4.0	0.3	0.4	6.7	123
LV	30	4.1	0.3	1.4	1.6	18.5	10.0	21.3	0.7	4.5	6.3	6.9	0.1	0.8	1.7	3.5	25.3	0.3		0.3	6.1	7.9	0.3	0.4	16.9	0.9	0.8	13.4	158
MT	2.7	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	4.1	1.8	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.2	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	6.4	0.4	1.2	0.1		2.3	1.2	0.1	2.4	3.4	0.1	0.2	18.1	54
NL	226	243.3	31	1.7	20.9	712.9	30.2	2.9	11.1	65.7	20.1	225.6	2.7	16.8	140.1	148.1	4.5	11.1	2.4	7.5		35.7	12.3	8.2	43.3	2.7	5.9	226.3	2,028
PL	1020	1290	232	46	257.1	1,292.7	94.3	30.1	18.6	122.0	48.4	273.4	12.3	110.4	30.7	222.4	65.6	11.6	31.8	3.1	173.8		15.1	71.5	143.3	14.9	112.4	275.7	3,690
PT	6.9	28.4	1.1	0.4	6.8	72.0	4.9	0.4	2.3	19.4	4.1	9.5	0.3	3.1	7.4	34.0	0.5	2.4	0.2	0.3	21.9	9.0		4.3	8.2	0.5	1.6	59.5	571
RO	990	67.8	51.3	4.7	26.6	331.5	12.7	2.6	28.3	72.1	4.9	153.0	7.5	88.7	9.7	299.2	1.7	18.9	0.7	1.3	64.1	41.4	13.0		24.6	7.4	21.4	70.5	1,524
SE	124	31.9	1.2	0.8	7.5	110.1	96.0	8.2	2.6	18.0	75.7	45.7	0.8	5.2	12.7	24.7	4.3	3.8	2.9	3.6	45.8	24.9	4.8	2.3		0.9	2.2	56.2	605
SI	34.1	7.1	2.1	0.3	6.5	61.3	3.1	0.4	1.1	3.7	0.8	15.3	20.8	11.5	1.2	41.4	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.1	4.9	8.7	0.6	4.4	3.7		4.7	6.8	247
SK	520	16.5	2.7	0.6	82.3	158.5	5.1	0.6	1.5	13.1	2.4	36.7	3.0	41.8	6.9	40.9	1.8	1.9	1.0	0.3	15.0	51.7	1.6	10.9	9.0	4.9		44.3	607
UK	289	174.1	5.8	9.5	24.9	413.2	71.8	3.8	21.5	91.9	30.1	445.7	4.8	17.9	304.2	191.7	4.4	266.7	4.0	19.7	189.1	56.3	25.3	12.9	91.5	3.3	6.4		2,520
EU	1,401	1,685	231	69	985	6,804	721	127	370	1,769	457	3,885	155	726	774	2,766	180	582	120	74	1,823	1,237	493	543	1,044	198	564	3,092	32,876

In 2014, Germany's exports to other Member States supported 6.2m jobs in Germany: 961,000 jobs due to the exports to France, 736,000 jobs due to the exports to the United Kingdom, 611,400 due to the exports to Italy, 566,000 jobs due to the exports to Austria, and 546,100 jobs due to the exports to the Netherlands. Germany was also the Member State with the largest number of jobs (6.8m jobs) supported by its imports from other Member States: 1.3m jobs were supported in Poland by German imports, 712,900 jobs in the Netherlands, 664,800 jobs in Italy, 621,300 in France, and 589,200 jobs in the Czech Republic

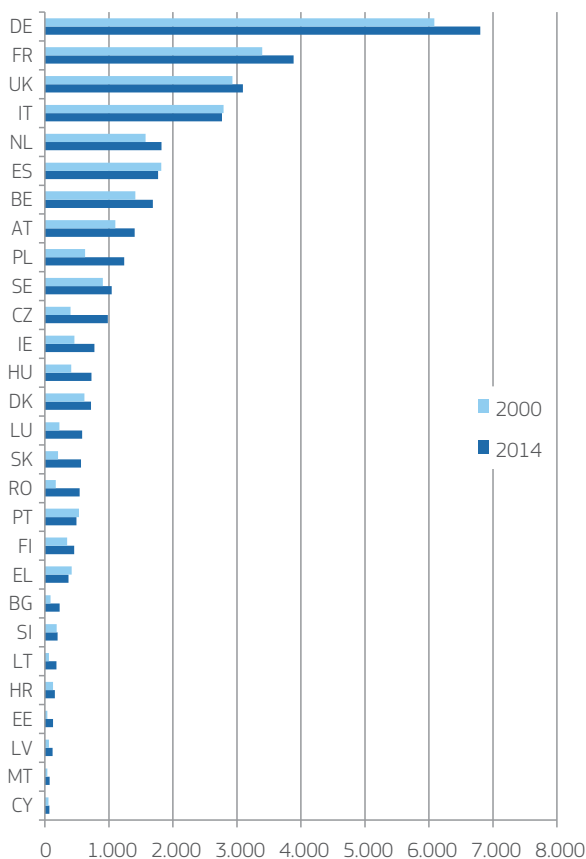
B. By trading partner

B.1. EU employment supported by intra EU exports to each Member State (2000-2014; 1000 jobs)

	2000	2007	2014	2014 - 2000	2014 / 2000
AT	1,100	1,275	1,401	301	27.3%
BE	1,411	1,401	1,685	274	19.4%
BG	88	186	231	143	162.2%
CY	56	73	69	13	23.4%
CZ	401	828	985	583	145.4%
DE	6,086	6,086	6,804	718	11.8%
DK	617	802	721	104	16.8%
EE	37	107	127	90	241.9%
EL	420	572	370	-50	-11.9%
ES	1,819	2,425	1,769	-50	-2.8%
FI	349	442	457	109	31.2%
FR	3,394	3,636	3,885	491	14.5%
HR	128	186	155	27	20.8%
HU	410	679	726	316	77.1%
IE	460	792	774	315	68.5%
IT	2,792	3,099	2,766	-26	-0.9%
LT	62	179	180	118	190.7%
LU	226	455	582	355	156.9%
LV	62	148	120	58	92.5%
MT	38	49	74	36	93.1%
NL	1,573	1,592	1,823	250	15.9%
PL	627	1,032	1,237	610	97.4%
PT	532	536	493	-38	-7.2%
RO	171	512	543	372	216.9%
SE	904	1,035	1,044	140	15.5%
SI	182	225	198	16	8.6%
SK	206	444	564	358	173.7%
UK	2,930	3,314	3,092	162	5.5%
EU	27,082	32,109	32,876	5,794	21.4%

In 2014, intra-EU exports to Belgium supported 1.7m jobs in other Member States.

B.1. EU employment supported by intra EU exports to each Member State (2000-2014; 1000 jobs)



Between 2000 and 2014, the employment in the EU supported by intra-EU exports increased from 27.1m jobs to 32.9m jobs. In 2014, all Member States except Greece, Spain, Portugal and Italy supported more jobs in other Member States through their imports from the rest of the EU than in 2000. In 2014, 21% of employment in the EU supported by intra-EU was driven by the exports to Germany, 12% by the exports to France, 9% by the exports to the United Kingdom, and 8% by the exports to Italy.

C. By industry or sector

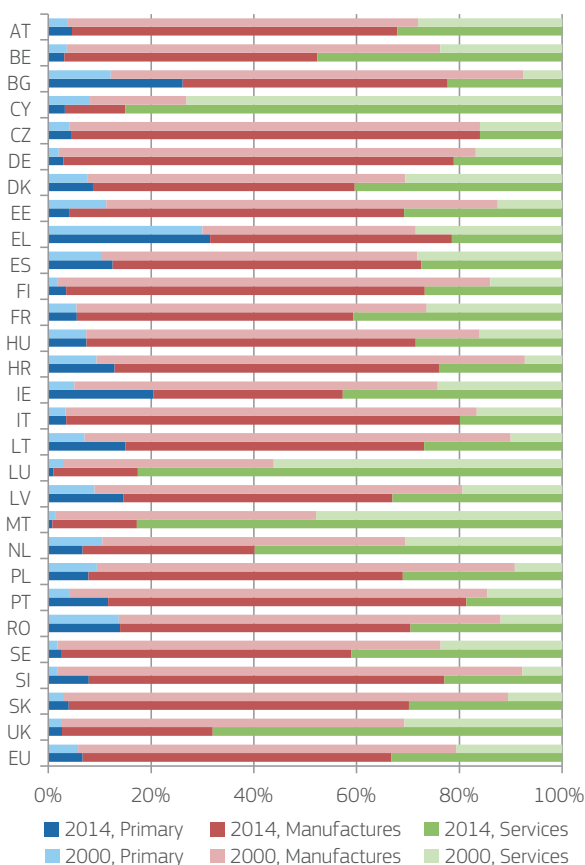
C.1. Employment by Member State supported by its intra EU exports - 3 exporting sectors (2000, 2014; % and 1000 jobs)

	2000				2014			
	P	M	S	Total	P	M	S	Total
AT	4%	68%	28%	676	5%	63%	32%	798
BE	4%	73%	24%	1,027	3%	49%	48%	1,061
BG	12%	80%	7%	122	26%	52%	22%	759
CY	8%	19%	73%	25	3%	12%	85%	46
CZ	4%	80%	16%	1,073	4%	80%	16%	1,617
DE	2%	81%	17%	4,827	3%	76%	21%	6,180
DK	8%	62%	31%	392	9%	51%	40%	361
EE	11%	76%	13%	93	4%	65%	31%	128
EL	30%	41%	29%	141	32%	47%	21%	173
ES	10%	62%	28%	1,980	12%	60%	27%	1,886
FI	2%	84%	14%	326	3%	70%	27%	280
FR	5%	68%	26%	2,911	6%	54%	41%	2,769
HR	9%	83%	7%	174	13%	63%	24%	259
HU	7%	77%	16%	872	7%	64%	28%	1,163
IE	5%	71%	24%	407	20%	37%	43%	371
IT	3%	80%	17%	2,388	3%	77%	20%	2,687
LT	7%	83%	10%	147	15%	58%	27%	212
LU	3%	41%	56%	55	1%	16%	83%	123
LV	9%	72%	19%	92	15%	52%	33%	158
MT	1%	51%	48%	34	1%	16%	83%	54
NL	10%	59%	31%	1,675	7%	33%	60%	2,028
PL	9%	81%	9%	2,276	8%	61%	31%	3,690
PT	4%	81%	15%	474	12%	70%	19%	571
RO	14%	74%	12%	1,430	14%	57%	29%	1,524
SE	2%	75%	24%	577	2%	57%	41%	605
SI	2%	90%	8%	175	8%	69%	23%	247
SK	3%	87%	11%	330	4%	66%	30%	607
UK	3%	67%	31%	2,383	3%	29%	68%	2,520
EU	6%	74%	21%	27,082	7%	60%	33%	32,876

P: primary; M: manufacturing, S: services

In 2014, German exports to the rest of the EU supported around 6.2 million jobs in Germany, of which 76% were driven by the exports of the German manufacturing sector.

C.1. Employment by Member State supported by its intra EU exports - 3 exporting sectors (2000, 2014; %)



In 2014, the manufacturing sector was responsible for 60% of EU employment supported by intra-EU exports (down from 74% in 2000). The services and primary sectors accounted for 33% and 7% respectively (compared to 21% and 6% in 2000). In 2014, in 13 Member States the manufacturing sector was responsible for more than 60% of the employment supported by their intra-EU exports: Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Estonia, Finland, Croatia, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia.

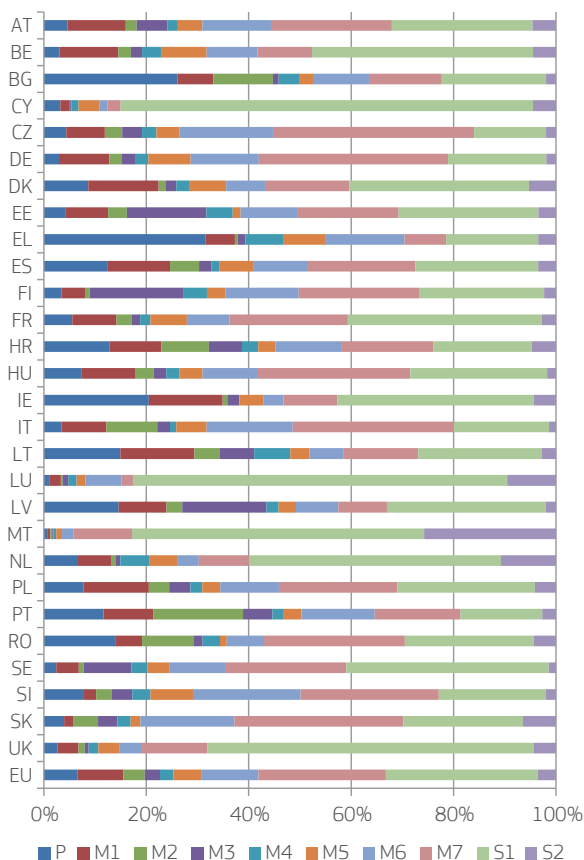
C.2. Employment by Member State supported by its intra EU exports - 10 exporting industries (2014; % and 1000 jobs)

	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	Total
AT	5%	11%	2%	6%	2%	5%	13%	24%	27%	5%	798
BE	3%	12%	2%	2%	4%	9%	10%	11%	43%	5%	1,061
BG	26%	7%	12%	1%	4%	3%	11%	14%	20%	2%	759
CY	3%	2%	0%	0%	1%	4%	1%	3%	81%	5%	46
CZ	4%	8%	3%	4%	3%	4%	18%	39%	14%	2%	1,617
DE	3%	10%	2%	3%	2%	8%	13%	37%	19%	2%	6,180
DK	9%	14%	1%	2%	2%	7%	8%	16%	35%	5%	361
EE	4%	8%	4%	16%	5%	2%	11%	20%	27%	3%	128
EL	32%	6%	1%	1%	7%	8%	15%	8%	18%	3%	173
ES	12%	12%	6%	2%	2%	7%	11%	21%	24%	3%	1,886
FI	3%	5%	1%	18%	5%	4%	14%	23%	24%	2%	280
FR	6%	9%	3%	2%	2%	7%	8%	23%	38%	3%	2,769
HR	13%	10%	9%	6%	3%	3%	13%	18%	19%	5%	259
HU	7%	10%	4%	2%	3%	5%	11%	30%	27%	2%	1,163
IE	20%	14%	1%	2%	0%	5%	4%	11%	38%	4%	371
IT	3%	9%	10%	2%	1%	6%	17%	32%	19%	1%	2,687
LT	15%	14%	5%	7%	7%	4%	7%	15%	24%	3%	212
LU	1%	2%	0%	1%	2%	2%	7%	2%	73%	10%	123
LV	15%	9%	3%	16%	2%	3%	8%	9%	31%	2%	158
MT	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	11%	57%	26%	54
NL	7%	7%	1%	1%	6%	5%	4%	10%	49%	11%	2,028
PL	8%	13%	4%	4%	2%	4%	11%	23%	27%	4%	3,690
PT	12%	10%	18%	6%	2%	3%	14%	17%	16%	3%	571
RO	14%	5%	10%	2%	3%	1%	7%	28%	25%	4%	1,524
SE	2%	4%	1%	9%	3%	4%	11%	23%	40%	1%	605
SI	8%	2%	3%	4%	4%	9%	21%	27%	21%	2%	247
SK	4%	2%	5%	4%	3%	2%	18%	33%	23%	6%	607
UK	3%	4%	1%	1%	2%	4%	4%	13%	64%	4%	2,520
EU	7%	9%	4%	3%	3%	6%	11%	25%	30%	4%	32,876

P: primary; M1: food, beverages, tobacco; M2: textiles; M3: wood, paper, printing; M4: energy; M5: chemicals; M6: other non-metallic and basic metals; M7: machinery and transport equipment; S1: transport, trade and business services; S2: other services.

In 2014, Bulgarian exports to the rest of the EU supported around 759,000 jobs in Bulgaria, of which 11% were driven by exports of the other non-metallic and basic metals industries.

C.2. Employment by Member State supported by its intra EU exports - 10 exporting industries (2014; %)



In 2014, 30% of EU employment supported by intra-EU exports was driven by the sales of the transport, trade and business services industries to other Member States (S1), ranging from 14% in the Czech Republic to 81% in Cyprus. Intra-EU exports of the machinery and transport equipment industries accounted for 25% (M7), varying from 2% in Luxembourg to 39% in the Czech Republic, while non-metallic and basic metals made up 11% (M6).

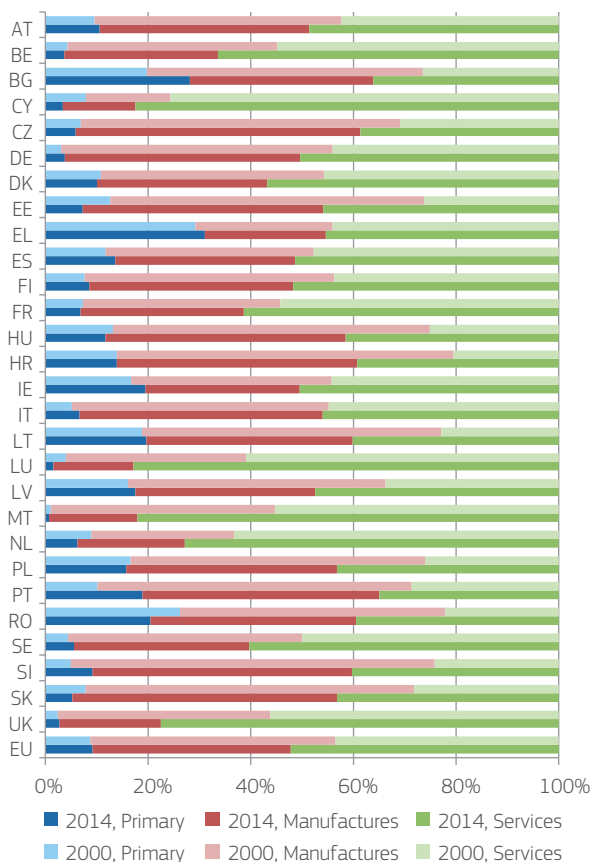
C.3. EU employment supported by intra EU exports to each Member State - 3 sectors (2000, 2014; % and 1000 jobs)

	2000				2014			
	P	M	S	Total	P	M	S	Total
AT	9%	50%	41%	1,100	8%	41%	51%	1,401
BE	7%	43%	50%	1,411	7%	30%	63%	1,685
BG	27%	40%	33%	88	19%	37%	44%	231
CY	7%	39%	54%	56	16%	31%	53%	69
CZ	11%	51%	38%	401	10%	44%	46%	985
DE	9%	52%	39%	6,086	9%	42%	48%	6,804
DK	8%	45%	47%	617	9%	34%	57%	721
EE	16%	46%	38%	37	9%	42%	49%	127
EL	14%	43%	43%	420	18%	37%	45%	370
ES	6%	42%	52%	1,819	11%	40%	49%	1,769
FI	8%	48%	45%	349	9%	38%	54%	457
FR	7%	53%	41%	3,394	7%	39%	54%	3,885
HR	23%	44%	33%	128	13%	42%	45%	155
HU	12%	52%	36%	410	11%	43%	46%	726
IE	5%	43%	52%	460	7%	20%	73%	774
IT	11%	48%	41%	2,792	11%	41%	48%	2,766
LT	22%	47%	31%	62	19%	41%	39%	180
LU	3%	23%	74%	226	2%	11%	87%	582
LV	20%	47%	32%	62	16%	40%	43%	120
MT	10%	35%	55%	38	5%	15%	80%	74
NL	9%	42%	49%	1,573	11%	35%	54%	1,823
PL	9%	52%	39%	627	8%	45%	47%	1,237
PT	10%	49%	41%	532	14%	39%	47%	493
RO	16%	49%	35%	171	16%	43%	41%	543
SE	7%	47%	46%	904	6%	38%	56%	1,044
SI	15%	49%	36%	182	11%	44%	45%	198
SK	13%	55%	32%	206	13%	48%	40%	564
UK	8%	43%	49%	2,930	7%	37%	57%	3,092
EU	9%	48%	43%	27,082	9%	39%	52%	32,876

P: primary; M: manufacturing; S: services

In 2014, all intra-EU trade exports to France supported around 3.9 million jobs in the EU, of which 54% were in the services sector.

C.3. EU employment supported by intra EU exports to each Member State – 3 sectors (2000, 2014; %)



In 2014, 52% of EU employment supported by intra-EU exports was in the services sector (up from 43% in 2000), 39% in the manufacturing sector (down from 48% in 2000) and 9% in primary industries (same as in 2000). In 2014, the services sector accounted for more than 40% of the employment supported by EU exports to all Member States, except in the case of the exports to Lithuania (39%).

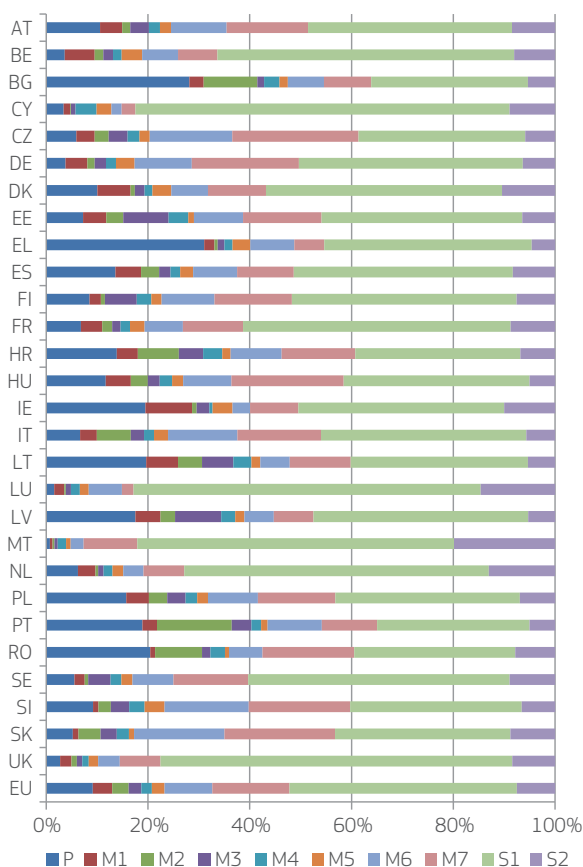
C.4. EU employment supported by intra EU exports to each Member State - 10 industries (2014; % and 1000 jobs)

	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	Total
AT	8%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	10%	16%	44%	8%	1,401
BE	7%	4%	1%	2%	4%	2%	8%	9%	52%	10%	1,685
BG	19%	5%	3%	2%	3%	3%	8%	13%	37%	7%	231
CY	16%	5%	4%	2%	1%	2%	7%	10%	45%	8%	69
CZ	10%	4%	3%	2%	2%	3%	13%	17%	39%	7%	985
DE	9%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	11%	18%	41%	7%	6,804
DK	9%	4%	2%	3%	2%	3%	8%	14%	48%	9%	721
EE	9%	5%	3%	4%	2%	2%	10%	15%	40%	8%	127
EL	18%	6%	6%	3%	2%	3%	7%	10%	39%	6%	370
ES	11%	4%	4%	2%	2%	3%	9%	16%	42%	6%	1,769
FI	9%	4%	2%	3%	3%	3%	9%	16%	46%	8%	457
FR	7%	4%	3%	2%	1%	3%	10%	16%	48%	6%	3,885
HR	13%	4%	5%	3%	2%	3%	12%	14%	38%	7%	155
HU	11%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	11%	19%	40%	6%	726
IE	7%	4%	1%	2%	1%	1%	4%	7%	65%	8%	774
IT	11%	4%	6%	2%	2%	3%	8%	14%	41%	7%	2,766
LT	19%	8%	4%	4%	2%	4%	10%	9%	34%	5%	180
LU	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	4%	74%	14%	582
LV	16%	7%	5%	3%	3%	3%	9%	10%	37%	6%	120
MT	5%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	3%	6%	73%	7%	74
NL	11%	5%	2%	2%	2%	3%	8%	13%	46%	7%	1,823
PL	8%	4%	3%	3%	2%	3%	13%	17%	41%	6%	1,237
PT	14%	5%	5%	3%	2%	3%	9%	13%	41%	7%	493
RO	16%	5%	4%	3%	2%	3%	11%	15%	35%	6%	543
SE	6%	3%	2%	3%	2%	1%	9%	18%	49%	7%	1,044
SI	11%	4%	3%	4%	5%	3%	12%	13%	39%	7%	198
SK	13%	5%	3%	3%	2%	2%	14%	18%	33%	6%	564
UK	7%	4%	3%	2%	2%	3%	7%	16%	47%	10%	3,092
EU	9%	4%	3%	2%	2%	3%	9%	15%	45%	8%	32,876

P: primary; M1: food, beverages, tobacco; M2: textiles; M3: wood, paper, printing; M4: energy; M5: chemicals, M6: other non-metallic and basic metals; M7: machinery and transport equipment; S1: transport, trade and business services; S2: other services.

In 2014, all intra-EU trade exports to Portugal supported around 493,000 jobs in the EU, of which 5% were in the textile industry (M2).

C.4. EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State – 10 industries (2014; %)



In 2014, 45% of the EU employment supported by intra-EU exports was in the transport, trade and business services industries (S1), ranging from 33% in the case of the exports to Slovakia to 74% in the exports to Luxembourg; 15% in the machinery and transport equipment industries (M7), varying from 4% in the exports to Luxembourg to 19% in the exports to Hungary; and 9% in other non-metallic and basic metals (M6) and in the primary industries (P).

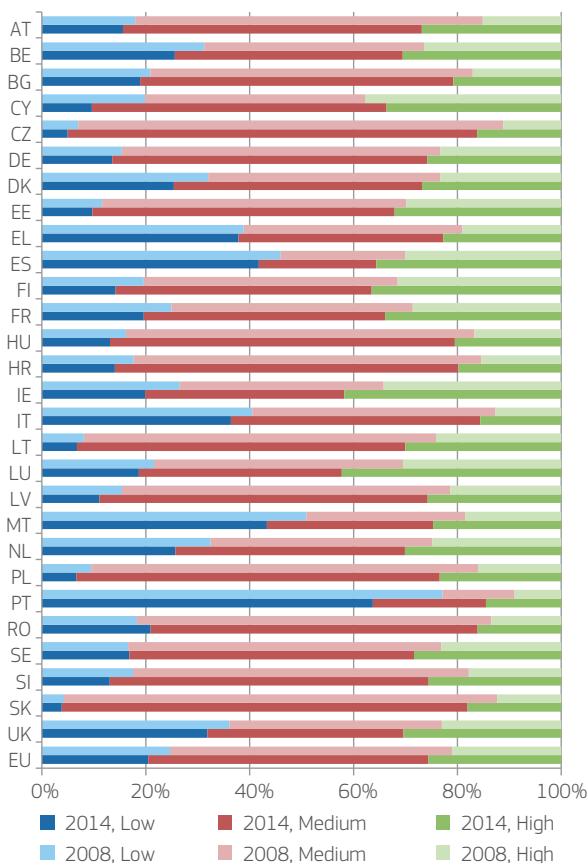
D. By skill

D.1. Employment by Member State supported by its intra EU exports (2008, 2014; % and 1000 jobs)

	2008				2014			
	Low	Medium	High	Total	Low	Medium	High	Total
AT	18%	67%	15%	796	16%	58%	27%	798
BE	31%	42%	26%	1,090	26%	44%	31%	1,061
BG	21%	62%	17%	626	19%	60%	21%	759
CY	20%	42%	38%	51	10%	57%	34%	46
CZ	7%	82%	11%	1,494	5%	79%	16%	1,617
DE	15%	61%	23%	6,047	14%	61%	26%	6,180
DK	32%	45%	23%	408	25%	48%	27%	361
EE	12%	59%	30%	144	10%	58%	32%	128
EL	39%	42%	19%	198	38%	39%	23%	173
ES	46%	24%	30%	2,310	42%	23%	36%	1,886
FI	20%	49%	32%	308	14%	49%	37%	280
FR	25%	46%	29%	2,857	20%	46%	34%	2,769
HR	18%	67%	15%	253	14%	66%	20%	259
HU	16%	67%	17%	1,064	13%	66%	20%	1,163
IE	27%	39%	34%	401	20%	38%	42%	371
IT	41%	47%	13%	2,750	36%	48%	16%	2,687
LT	8%	68%	24%	208	7%	63%	30%	212
LU	22%	48%	30%	126	19%	39%	42%	123
LV	15%	63%	21%	151	11%	63%	26%	158
MT	51%	31%	18%	53	43%	32%	25%	54
NL	32%	43%	25%	1,695	26%	44%	30%	2,028
PL	9%	75%	16%	3,103	7%	70%	23%	3,690
PT	77%	14%	9%	613	64%	22%	15%	571
RO	18%	68%	13%	1,155	21%	63%	16%	1,524
SE	17%	60%	23%	653	17%	55%	28%	605
SI	18%	65%	18%	251	13%	61%	26%	247
SK	4%	83%	12%	610	4%	78%	18%	607
UK	36%	41%	23%	2,572	32%	38%	30%	2,520
EU	25%	54%	21%	31,989	20%	54%	26%	32,876

In 2014, German exports to the rest of the EU supported 6.2 million jobs in Germany, of which 26% were high-skilled.

D.1. Employment by Member State supported by its intra EU exports (2008, 2014; %)



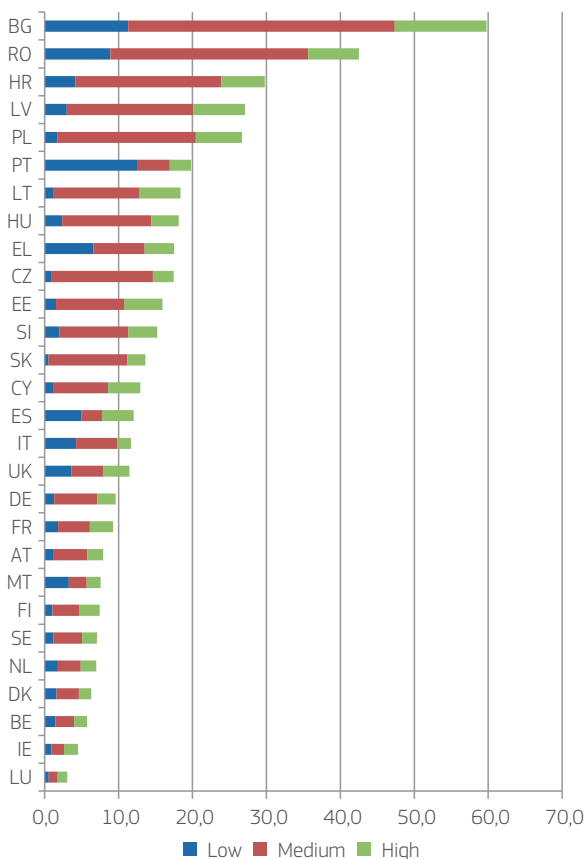
In 2014, medium-skilled jobs made up 54% of EU employment supported by intra-EU exports (same as in 2008). The high-skilled jobs represented 26% (21% in 2008) of the total and low-skilled jobs 20% (down from 25% in 2008). Low-skilled employment was dominant in the exports of Portugal (64%), Malta (43%) and Spain (42%), and high-skilled in the exports of Ireland (42%) and Luxembourg (42%). In the exports of the rest of the Member States, medium-skilled jobs were the main category of employment.

D.2. Employment by Member State supported per unit of its intra EU exports (2014; jobs/million EUR)

	2014			
	Low	Medium	High	Total
AT	1.2	4.6	2.1	7.9
BE	1.5	2.5	1.8	5.8
BG	11.3	36.1	12.4	59.8
CY	1.2	7.3	4.4	13.0
CZ	0.9	13.8	2.8	17.5
DE	1.3	5.8	2.5	9.6
DK	1.6	3.0	1.7	6.3
EE	1.5	9.3	5.1	15.9
EL	6.6	6.9	4.0	17.5
ES	5.0	2.7	4.3	12.0
FI	1.1	3.7	2.7	7.5
FR	1.8	4.3	3.1	9.3
HR	4.2	19.7	5.9	29.8
HU	2.4	12.1	3.7	18.1
IE	0.9	1.7	1.9	4.5
IT	4.3	5.6	1.8	11.7
LT	1.2	11.6	5.5	18.4
LU	0.6	1.2	1.3	3.1
LV	3.0	17.1	7.0	27.1
MT	3.3	2.4	1.9	7.6
NL	1.8	3.1	2.1	7.0
PL	1.8	18.7	6.2	26.7
PT	12.6	4.3	2.9	19.8
RO	8.9	26.8	6.8	42.5
SE	1.2	3.9	2.0	7.1
SI	2.0	9.4	3.9	15.2
SK	0.5	10.6	2.5	13.6
UK	3.7	4.3	3.5	11.5
EU	2.3	6.1	2.9	11.3

In 2014, each 1 million EUR worth of Latvian exports to the rest of the EU supported the employment of 7 high-skilled workers in Latvia.

D.2. Employment by Member State supported per unit of its intra EU exports (2014; jobs/million EUR)



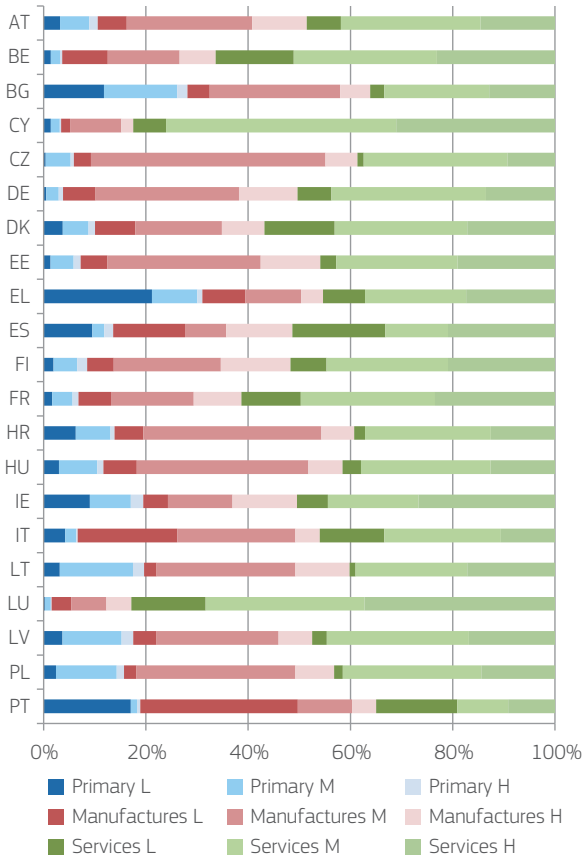
In 2014, 11.3 jobs across the EU were supported per million EUR worth of intra-EU exports, of which 6.1 were medium-skilled, 2.9 were high-skilled and 2.3 were low-skilled. One million EUR worth of intra-EU exports of Poland, Latvia, Croatia, Romania and Bulgaria supported more than 25 jobs in each of these countries. In contrast, one million EUR worth of intra-EU exports of Denmark, Belgium, Ireland and Luxembourg supported less than 7 jobs.

D.3. Employment by Member State supported by its intra EU exports by sector (2014; %)

	Primary			Manufactures			Services			Total
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	
AT	3.2%	5.7%	1.6%	5.7%	24.6%	10.6%	6.7%	27.3%	14.6%	798
BE	1.4%	1.8%	0.4%	8.9%	14.1%	7.0%	15.3%	28.0%	23.1%	1,061
BG	11.8%	14.3%	2.0%	4.4%	25.5%	5.9%	2.7%	20.6%	12.8%	759
CY	1.4%	1.7%	0.2%	1.8%	10.0%	2.4%	6.4%	45.0%	31.1%	46
CZ	0.4%	4.9%	0.6%	3.3%	45.9%	6.2%	1.2%	28.1%	9.3%	1,617
DE	0.5%	2.4%	0.8%	6.4%	28.0%	11.5%	6.6%	30.2%	13.5%	6,180
DK	3.8%	5.0%	1.3%	7.9%	16.9%	8.4%	13.7%	25.9%	17.2%	361
EE	1.4%	4.5%	1.4%	5.2%	30.0%	11.6%	3.1%	23.7%	19.1%	128
EL	21.2%	8.8%	1.0%	8.4%	10.8%	4.3%	8.2%	19.8%	17.4%	173
ES	9.6%	2.3%	1.8%	14.0%	8.1%	12.9%	18.2%	12.3%	20.9%	1,886
FI	1.9%	4.6%	1.9%	5.2%	20.9%	13.6%	7.1%	23.7%	20.9%	280
FR	1.7%	4.0%	1.2%	6.3%	16.2%	9.3%	11.6%	26.2%	23.5%	2,769
HR	6.3%	6.7%	0.8%	5.6%	34.8%	6.4%	2.1%	24.6%	12.6%	259
HU	3.0%	7.5%	1.2%	6.5%	33.6%	6.7%	3.6%	25.4%	12.6%	1,163
IE	9.0%	8.0%	2.4%	4.8%	12.6%	12.6%	6.1%	17.7%	26.7%	371
IT	4.3%	2.1%	0.3%	19.5%	23.1%	4.7%	12.6%	22.8%	10.6%	2,687
LT	3.2%	14.3%	2.2%	2.4%	27.1%	10.6%	1.2%	21.8%	17.2%	212
LU	0.3%	1.1%	0.2%	3.8%	6.9%	4.8%	14.6%	31.0%	37.3%	123
LV	3.7%	11.5%	2.3%	4.6%	23.9%	6.6%	2.8%	27.8%	16.9%	158
MT	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	9.7%	5.4%	2.1%	33.0%	26.6%	22.5%	54
NL	2.3%	3.1%	0.8%	6.2%	9.8%	4.9%	17.2%	31.3%	24.4%	2,028
PL	2.4%	11.9%	1.4%	2.5%	31.0%	7.6%	1.7%	27.1%	14.4%	3,690
PT	17.1%	1.2%	0.6%	30.8%	10.6%	4.8%	15.9%	10.0%	9.1%	571
RO	11.8%	8.2%	0.5%	5.3%	29.6%	5.2%	3.8%	25.2%	10.5%	1,524
SE	1.4%	3.1%	1.0%	6.4%	20.1%	7.6%	9.0%	31.6%	19.7%	605
SI	3.7%	4.8%	0.7%	6.5%	33.9%	10.2%	2.9%	22.8%	14.6%	247
SK	0.5%	4.2%	0.5%	1.6%	43.6%	6.3%	1.7%	30.3%	11.2%	607
UK	1.1%	1.1%	0.5%	6.7%	8.9%	4.2%	24.0%	27.8%	25.7%	2,520
EU	3.4%	4.8%	1.0%	7.6%	23.1%	8.0%	9.5%	26.1%	16.6%	32,876

In 2014, the exports of Austria to the rest of the EU supported around 798,000 jobs in Austria, of which 14.6% corresponded to high-skilled jobs in the services sector.

D.3. Employment by Member State supported by its intra EU exports by sector (2014; %)



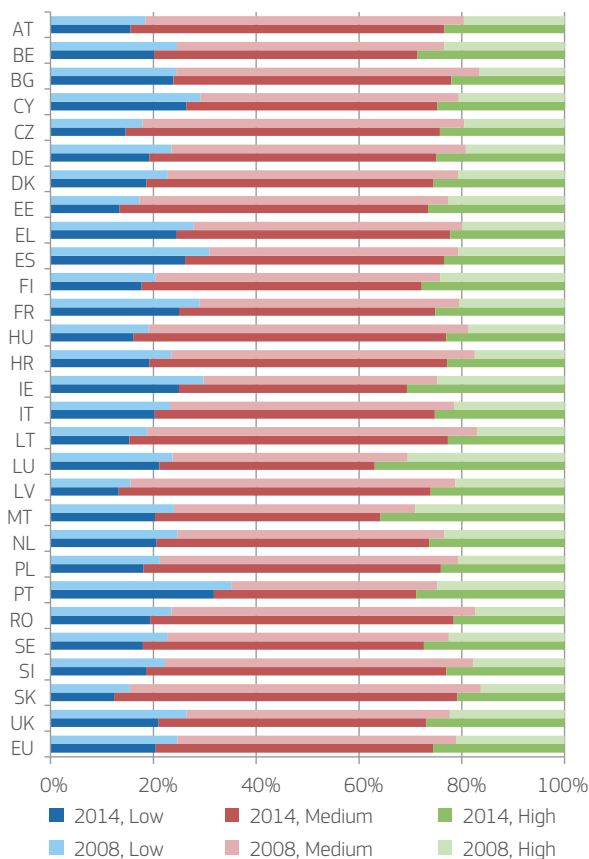
In 2014, 26% of EU jobs supported by intra-EU exports were medium-skilled jobs in the services sector while 23% were medium-skilled jobs in the manufacturing sector. In Cyprus, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden and Slovakia more than 30% of employment supported by their intra-EU exports was made up by medium-skilled services jobs.

D.4. EU employment supported by intra EU exports to each Member State (2008, 2014; % and 1000 jobs)

	2008				2014			
	Low	Medium	High	Total	Low	Medium	High	Total
AT	18%	62%	20%	1,298	16%	61%	23%	1,401
BE	25%	52%	23%	1,520	20%	51%	29%	1,685
BG	24%	59%	17%	216	24%	54%	22%	231
CY	29%	50%	21%	81	26%	49%	25%	69
CZ	18%	63%	20%	870	15%	61%	24%	985
DE	24%	57%	19%	6,013	19%	56%	25%	6,804
DK	23%	56%	21%	819	19%	56%	25%	721
EE	17%	60%	23%	100	13%	60%	27%	127
EL	28%	52%	20%	601	25%	53%	22%	370
ES	31%	48%	21%	2,224	26%	50%	23%	1,769
FI	20%	55%	24%	481	18%	54%	28%	457
FR	29%	50%	21%	3,690	25%	50%	25%	3,885
HR	23%	59%	17%	189	19%	58%	23%	155
HU	19%	62%	19%	708	16%	61%	23%	726
IE	30%	45%	25%	783	25%	44%	31%	774
IT	23%	55%	22%	2,835	20%	54%	25%	2,766
LT	19%	64%	17%	201	15%	62%	23%	180
LU	24%	46%	31%	491	21%	42%	37%	582
LV	16%	63%	21%	133	13%	61%	26%	120
MT	24%	47%	29%	63	20%	44%	36%	74
NL	25%	52%	23%	1,677	21%	53%	26%	1,823
PL	21%	58%	21%	1,154	18%	58%	24%	1,237
PT	35%	40%	25%	578	32%	39%	29%	493
RO	24%	59%	17%	541	19%	59%	22%	543
SE	23%	55%	22%	1,032	18%	55%	27%	1,044
SI	22%	60%	18%	225	19%	58%	23%	198
SK	15%	68%	16%	494	12%	67%	21%	564
UK	26%	51%	22%	2,972	21%	52%	27%	3,092
EU	25%	54%	21%	31,989	20%	54%	26%	32,876

In 2014, the exports of the whole EU to Austria supported around 1.4m jobs in the EU, of which 23% were high-skilled jobs.

D.4. EU employment supported by intra EU exports to each Member State (2008, 2014; %)



In 2014, medium-skilled jobs constituted 54% of EU employment supported by intra-EU exports to (same as in 2008); high-skilled employment made up 26% (up from 21% in 2008) of the total and low-skilled employment 20% (down from 25% in 2008). More than 50% of the employment supported by the EU exports to all other Member States was medium-skilled jobs, with the exception of Portugal, Luxembourg, Ireland, Malta and Cyprus.

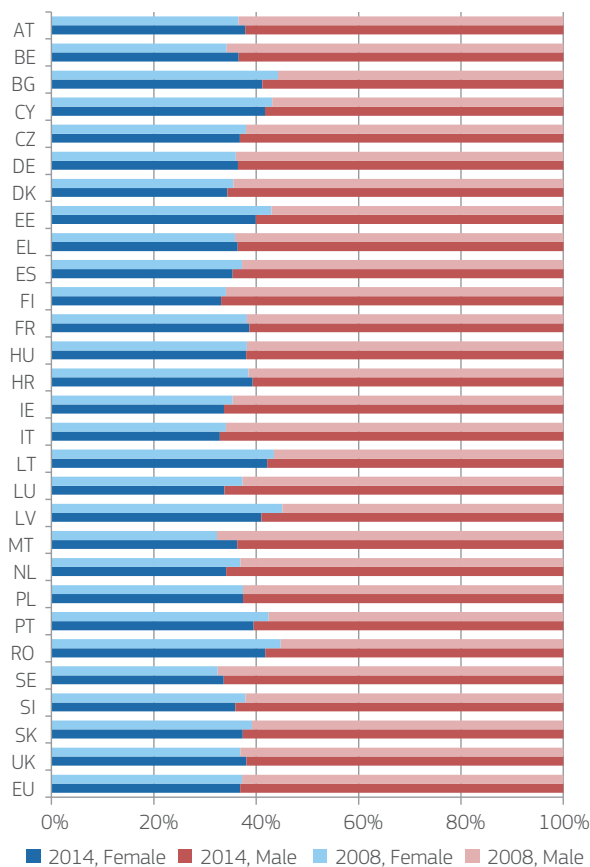
E. By gender

E.1. Employment by Member State supported by its intra EU exports (2008, 2014; % and 1000 jobs)

	2008			2014		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
AT	37%	63%	796	38%	62%	798
BE	34%	66%	1,090	37%	63%	1,061
BG	44%	56%	626	41%	59%	759
CY	43%	57%	51	42%	58%	46
CZ	38%	62%	1,494	37%	63%	1,617
DE	36%	64%	6,047	36%	64%	6,180
DK	36%	64%	408	34%	66%	361
EE	43%	57%	144	40%	60%	128
EL	36%	64%	198	36%	64%	173
ES	37%	63%	2,310	35%	65%	1,886
FI	34%	66%	308	33%	67%	280
FR	38%	62%	2,857	39%	61%	2,769
HR	38%	62%	253	39%	61%	259
HU	38%	62%	1,064	38%	62%	1,163
IE	35%	65%	401	34%	66%	371
IT	34%	66%	2,750	33%	67%	2,687
LT	43%	57%	208	42%	58%	212
LU	37%	63%	126	34%	66%	123
LV	45%	55%	151	41%	59%	158
MT	32%	68%	53	36%	64%	54
NL	37%	63%	1,695	34%	66%	2,028
PL	37%	63%	3,103	37%	63%	3,690
PT	42%	58%	613	40%	60%	571
RO	45%	55%	1,155	42%	58%	1,524
SE	32%	68%	653	34%	66%	605
SI	38%	62%	251	36%	64%	247
SK	39%	61%	610	37%	63%	607
UK	37%	63%	2,572	38%	62%	2,520
EU	37%	63%	31,989	37%	63%	32,876

In 2014, German exports within the EU supported 6.2 million jobs in Germany, of which 36% were female.

E.1. Employment by Member State supported by its intra EU exports (2008, 2014; %)



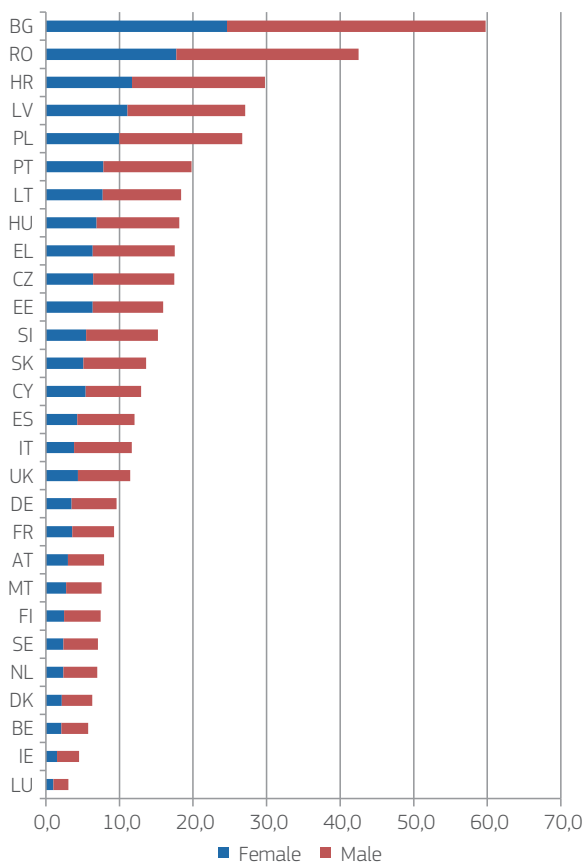
In 2014, male workers made up 63% of EU employment supported by intra-EU exports (same as in 2008). Male employment was dominant in the intra-EU exports of all Member States. At least 40% of the domestic employment supported by the exports of Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal and Romania were female workers.

E.2. Employment by Member State supported per unit of its intra EU exports (2014; jobs/million EUR)

	2014		
	Female	Male	Total
AT	3.0	4.9	7.9
BE	2.1	3.6	5.8
BG	24.6	35.2	59.8
CY	5.4	7.5	13.0
CZ	6.4	11.0	17.5
DE	3.5	6.1	9.6
DK	2.2	4.1	6.3
EE	6.4	9.6	15.9
EL	6.4	11.1	17.5
ES	4.3	7.8	12.0
FI	2.5	5.0	7.5
FR	3.6	5.7	9.3
HR	11.7	18.1	29.8
HU	6.9	11.2	18.1
IE	1.5	3.0	4.5
IT	3.8	7.8	11.7
LT	7.7	10.6	18.4
LU	1.0	2.0	3.1
LV	11.1	16.0	27.1
MT	2.7	4.8	7.6
NL	2.4	4.6	7.0
PL	10.0	16.7	26.7
PT	7.8	12.0	19.8
RO	17.7	24.7	42.5
SE	2.4	4.7	7.1
SI	5.5	9.8	15.2
SK	5.1	8.5	13.6
UK	4.4	7.1	11.5
EU	4.2	7.1	11.3

In 2014, each 1 million EUR worth of Latvian exports to the rest of the EU supported the employment of 16 male workers in Latvia.

E.2. Employment by Member State supported per unit of its intra EU exports (2014; jobs/million EUR)



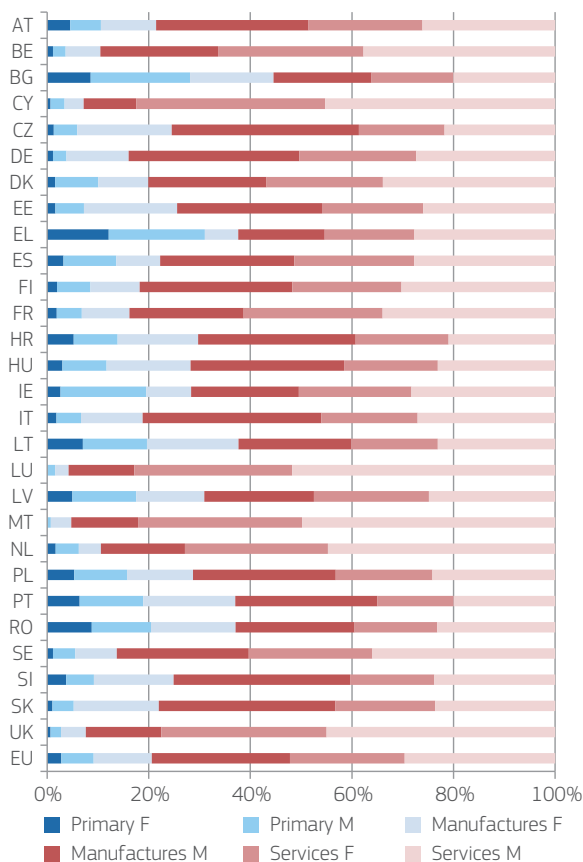
In 2014, 11.3 jobs across the EU were supported per million EUR worth of intra-EU exports, of which 7.1 were male and 4.2 were female. One million EUR worth of intra-EU exports of Poland, Latvia, Croatia, Romania and Bulgaria supported more than 25 jobs in each of these countries. In contrast, one million EUR worth of intra-EU exports of Denmark, Belgium, Ireland and Luxembourg supported less than 7 jobs. One million EUR worth of exports of Poland, Latvia, Croatia, Romania and Bulgaria supported at least 10 female workers in those countries.

E.3. Employment by Member State supported by its intra EU exports by sector (2014; %)

	Primary		Manufactures		Services		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
AT	4.5%	6.0%	10.9%	30.0%	22.4%	26.1%	798
BE	1.1%	2.5%	6.8%	23.1%	28.6%	37.7%	1,061
BG	8.6%	19.5%	16.5%	19.3%	16.1%	20.0%	759
CY	0.7%	2.7%	3.8%	10.3%	37.2%	45.2%	46
CZ	1.3%	4.6%	18.6%	36.9%	16.9%	21.8%	1,617
DE	1.2%	2.6%	12.3%	33.6%	23.0%	27.4%	6,180
DK	1.6%	8.5%	9.9%	23.3%	22.9%	33.9%	361
EE	1.6%	5.7%	18.3%	28.5%	20.0%	25.9%	128
EL	12.1%	18.9%	6.6%	17.0%	17.7%	27.7%	173
ES	3.2%	10.4%	8.6%	26.4%	23.6%	27.8%	1,886
FI	2.0%	6.6%	9.7%	30.0%	21.5%	30.3%	280
FR	1.9%	5.0%	9.4%	22.4%	27.4%	33.9%	2,769
HR	5.2%	8.7%	15.8%	31.0%	18.3%	21.0%	259
HU	3.0%	8.7%	16.6%	30.2%	18.4%	23.1%	1,163
IE	2.6%	16.8%	8.9%	21.2%	22.2%	28.3%	371
IT	1.9%	4.8%	12.1%	35.2%	18.9%	27.1%	2,687
LT	7.0%	12.6%	18.0%	22.2%	17.1%	23.1%	212
LU	0.0%	1.5%	2.7%	12.9%	31.1%	51.8%	123
LV	5.0%	12.6%	13.4%	21.6%	22.6%	24.8%	158
MT	0.0%	0.7%	4.1%	13.1%	32.2%	49.8%	54
NL	1.7%	4.6%	4.4%	16.5%	28.1%	44.7%	2,028
PL	5.4%	10.4%	13.0%	28.1%	19.1%	24.1%	3,690
PT	6.4%	12.5%	18.1%	28.0%	15.0%	20.0%	571
RO	8.8%	11.6%	16.6%	23.4%	16.3%	23.2%	1,524
SE	1.2%	4.4%	8.1%	26.0%	24.3%	36.0%	605
SI	3.7%	5.5%	15.7%	34.8%	16.5%	23.8%	247
SK	1.0%	4.2%	16.7%	34.8%	19.6%	23.6%	607
UK	0.7%	2.1%	4.9%	14.9%	32.6%	45.0%	2,520
EU	2.8%	6.4%	11.4%	27.2%	22.6%	29.6%	32,876

In 2014, the exports of Austria to the rest of the EU supported around 798,000 jobs in Austria, of which 22% corresponded to female workers in the services sector.

E.3. Employment by Member State supported by its intra EU exports by sector (2014; %)



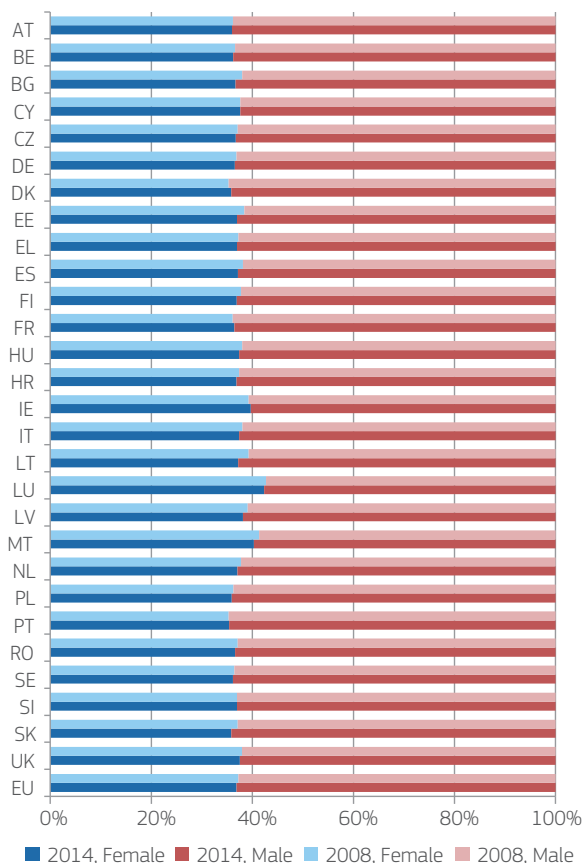
In 2014, 30% of EU jobs supported by intra-EU exports were male workers in the services sector, 27% were male workers in the manufacturing sector and 23% were female workers in the services sector. In Belgium, Cyprus, France, Luxembourg, Malta and the United Kingdom more than 25% of the employment supported by their exports to the rest of the EU was made up by female workers in the services sector.

E.4. EU employment supported by intra EU exports to each Member State (2008, 2014; % and 1000 jobs)

	2008			2014		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
AT	36%	64%	1,298	36%	64%	1,401
BE	37%	63%	1,520	36%	64%	1,685
BG	38%	62%	216	37%	63%	231
CY	38%	62%	81	38%	62%	69
CZ	37%	63%	870	37%	63%	985
DE	37%	63%	6,013	37%	63%	6,804
DK	35%	65%	819	36%	64%	721
EE	38%	62%	100	37%	63%	127
EL	37%	63%	601	37%	63%	370
ES	38%	62%	2,224	37%	63%	1,769
FI	38%	62%	481	37%	63%	457
FR	36%	64%	3,690	36%	64%	3,885
HR	37%	63%	189	37%	63%	155
HU	38%	62%	708	37%	63%	726
IE	39%	61%	783	40%	60%	774
IT	38%	62%	2,835	37%	63%	2,766
LT	39%	61%	201	37%	63%	180
LU	43%	57%	491	42%	58%	582
LV	39%	61%	133	38%	62%	120
MT	41%	59%	63	40%	60%	74
NL	38%	62%	1,677	37%	63%	1,823
PL	36%	64%	1,154	36%	64%	1,237
PT	35%	65%	578	35%	65%	493
RO	37%	63%	541	37%	63%	543
SE	36%	64%	1,032	36%	64%	1,044
SI	37%	63%	225	37%	63%	198
SK	37%	63%	494	36%	64%	564
UK	38%	62%	2,972	38%	62%	3,092
EU	37%	63%	31,989	37%	63%	32,876

In 2014, the exports of the whole EU to Austria supported around 1.4m jobs, of which 36% were female workers.

E.4. EU employment supported by intra EU exports to each Member State (2008, 2014; %)



In 2014, male workers constituted 63% of EU employment supported by intra-EU exports (same as in 2008). At least 60% of the employment supported by the exports to all Member States was male workers, with the exception of Luxembourg (58%).

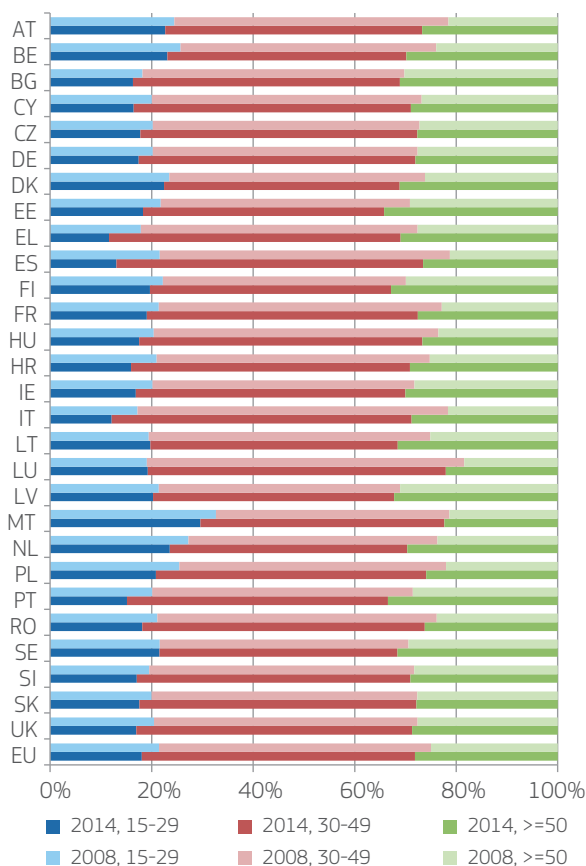
F. By age

F.1. Employment by Member State supported by its intra EU exports (2008, 2014; % and 1000 jobs)

	2008				2014			
	15-29	30-49	>=50	Total	15-29	30-49	>=50	Total
AT	24%	54%	22%	796	23%	51%	27%	798
BE	26%	50%	24%	1,090	23%	47%	30%	1,061
BG	18%	52%	30%	626	16%	53%	31%	759
CY	20%	53%	27%	51	16%	55%	29%	46
CZ	20%	53%	27%	1,494	18%	55%	28%	1,617
DE	20%	52%	28%	6,047	17%	55%	28%	6,180
DK	23%	50%	26%	408	22%	46%	31%	361
EE	22%	49%	29%	144	18%	47%	34%	128
EL	18%	55%	28%	198	12%	57%	31%	173
ES	22%	57%	21%	2,310	13%	60%	27%	1,886
FI	22%	48%	30%	308	20%	47%	33%	280
FR	21%	56%	23%	2,857	19%	53%	28%	2,769
HR	21%	54%	25%	253	16%	55%	29%	259
HU	20%	56%	23%	1,064	18%	56%	27%	1,163
IE	20%	52%	28%	401	17%	53%	30%	371
IT	17%	61%	22%	2,750	12%	59%	29%	2,687
LT	19%	55%	25%	208	20%	49%	32%	212
LU	19%	63%	18%	126	19%	59%	22%	123
LV	21%	48%	31%	151	20%	48%	32%	158
MT	33%	46%	21%	53	30%	48%	22%	54
NL	27%	49%	24%	1,695	24%	47%	30%	2,028
PL	25%	53%	22%	3,103	21%	53%	26%	3,690
PT	20%	51%	29%	613	15%	51%	33%	571
RO	21%	55%	24%	1,155	18%	56%	26%	1,524
SE	22%	49%	29%	653	22%	47%	32%	605
SI	20%	52%	28%	251	17%	54%	29%	247
SK	20%	52%	28%	610	18%	55%	28%	607
UK	20%	52%	28%	2,572	17%	54%	29%	2,520
EU	21%	54%	25%	31,989	18%	54%	28%	32,876

In 2014, German exports to the rest of the EU supported 6.2 million jobs in Germany, of which 28% were over 50 years old.

F.1. Employment by Member State supported by its intra EU exports (2008, 2014; %)



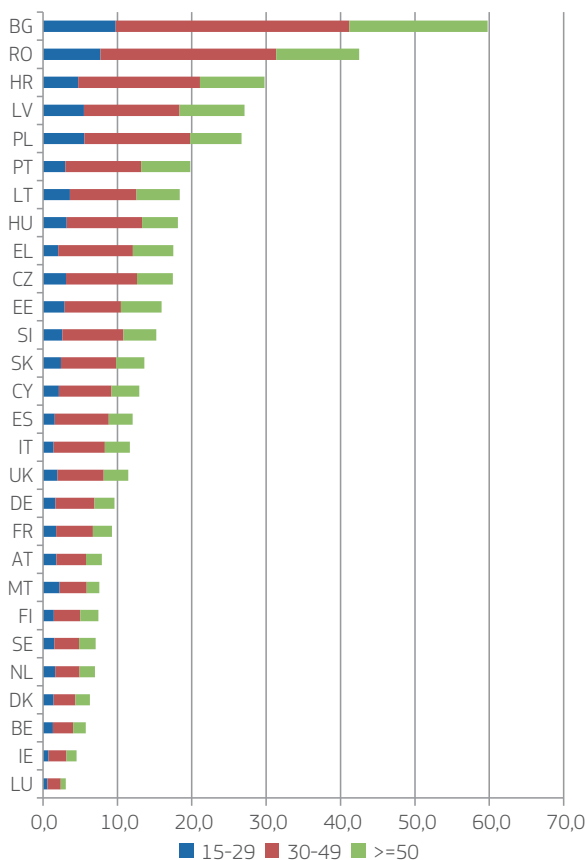
In 2014, workers between 30 and 49 years old made up 54% of the EU employment supported by intra-EU exports (same as in 2008). Workers over 50 years old represented 28% (25% in 2008) of the total and workers between 15 and 29 years old 18% (down from 21% in 2008). Workers between 30 and 49 years old were dominant in the intra-EU exports of all Member States. At least 30% of the employment supported by the intra-EU exports of Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Finland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden were workers over 50 years old.

F.2. Employment by Member State supported per unit of its intra EU exports (2014; jobs/million EUR)

	2014			Total
	15-29	30-49	>=50	
AT	1.8	4.0	2.1	7.9
BE	1.3	2.7	1.7	5.8
BG	9.8	31.4	18.6	59.8
CY	2.1	7.1	3.7	13.0
CZ	3.1	9.5	4.8	17.5
DE	1.7	5.2	2.7	9.6
DK	1.4	2.9	2.0	6.3
EE	2.9	7.6	5.5	15.9
EL	2.0	10.1	5.4	17.5
ES	1.6	7.3	3.2	12.0
FI	1.5	3.5	2.4	7.5
FR	1.8	4.9	2.6	9.3
HR	4.7	16.4	8.7	29.8
HU	3.2	10.1	4.8	18.1
IE	0.8	2.4	1.4	4.5
IT	1.4	6.9	3.4	11.7
LT	3.6	8.9	5.8	18.4
LU	0.6	1.8	0.7	3.1
LV	5.5	12.9	8.7	27.1
MT	2.2	3.6	1.7	7.6
NL	1.6	3.3	2.1	7.0
PL	5.6	14.2	6.9	26.7
PT	3.0	10.2	6.6	19.8
RO	7.7	23.6	11.1	42.5
SE	1.5	3.3	2.2	7.1
SI	2.6	8.2	4.4	15.2
SK	2.4	7.4	3.8	13.6
UK	1.9	6.2	3.3	11.5
EU	2.0	6.1	3.2	11.3

In 2014, each 1 million EUR worth of Latvian exports to the rest of the EU supported the employment of 12.9 workers in Latvia between 30 and 49 years old.

F.2. Employment by Member State supported per unit of its intra EU exports (2014; jobs/million EUR)



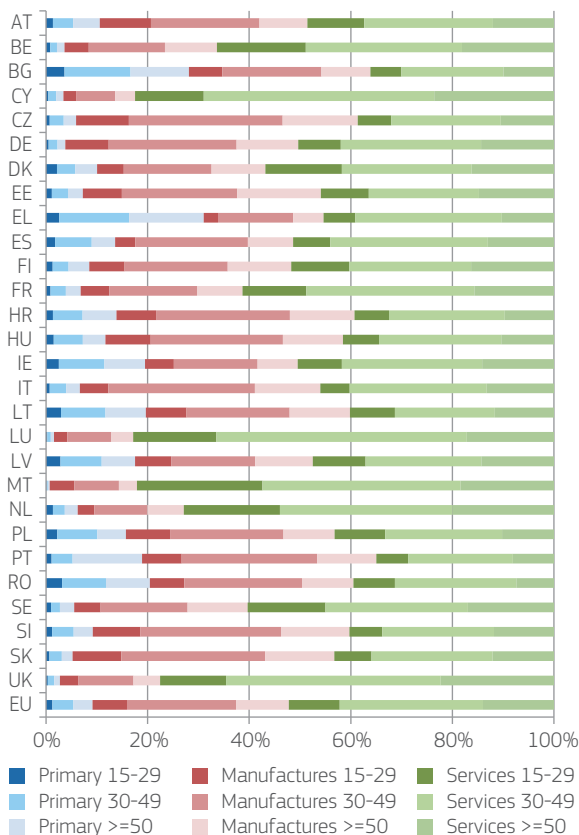
In 2014, 11.3 jobs across the EU were supported per million EUR worth of intra-EU exports, of which 6.1 were between 30 and 49 years old, 3.2 were over 50 years old and 2 were between 15 and 29 years old. One million EUR worth of intra-EU exports of Poland, Latvia, Croatia, Romania and Bulgaria supported more than 25 jobs in each of these countries. In contrast, one million EUR worth of intra-EU exports of Denmark, Belgium, Ireland and Luxembourg supported less than 7 jobs. One million EUR worth of exports of Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania supported more than 15 workers between 30 and 49 years old in those countries.

F.3. Employment by Member State supported by its intra EU exports by sector (2014; %)

	Primary			Manufactures			Services			Total
	15-29	30-49	>=50	15-29	30-49	>=50	15-29	30-49	>=50	
AT	1.4%	4.0%	5.3%	10.1%	21.3%	9.4%	11.2%	25.3%	12.0%	798
BE	0.8%	1.4%	1.5%	4.7%	15.0%	10.2%	17.5%	30.7%	18.1%	1,061
BG	3.7%	13.0%	11.5%	6.6%	19.5%	9.6%	6.1%	20.1%	10.0%	759
CY	0.4%	1.6%	1.4%	2.5%	7.7%	3.9%	13.5%	45.4%	23.6%	46
CZ	0.8%	2.7%	2.4%	10.4%	30.3%	14.8%	6.6%	21.6%	10.5%	1,617
DE	0.5%	1.7%	1.5%	8.6%	25.1%	12.1%	8.4%	27.7%	14.3%	6,180
DK	2.2%	3.6%	4.3%	5.2%	17.3%	10.6%	15.0%	25.6%	16.2%	361
EE	1.2%	3.2%	2.9%	7.7%	22.7%	16.5%	9.5%	21.6%	14.8%	128
EL	2.6%	13.8%	14.7%	2.8%	14.7%	6.0%	6.2%	28.9%	10.2%	173
ES	1.8%	7.2%	4.6%	3.9%	22.2%	8.9%	7.3%	31.0%	13.0%	1,886
FI	1.3%	3.2%	4.1%	6.9%	20.3%	12.5%	11.4%	24.0%	16.3%	280
FR	0.9%	3.0%	2.9%	5.6%	17.3%	9.0%	12.6%	33.1%	15.7%	2,769
HR	1.4%	5.8%	6.7%	7.7%	26.4%	12.7%	6.8%	22.8%	9.7%	259
HU	1.5%	5.7%	4.4%	8.9%	26.0%	11.8%	7.1%	24.0%	10.4%	1,163
IE	2.5%	9.0%	8.0%	5.7%	16.5%	7.9%	8.7%	27.6%	14.1%	371
IT	0.7%	3.2%	2.7%	5.6%	28.9%	12.9%	5.8%	27.0%	13.2%	2,687
LT	2.9%	8.7%	8.0%	8.0%	20.3%	11.9%	8.8%	19.6%	11.7%	212
LU	0.2%	0.7%	0.6%	2.6%	8.7%	4.3%	16.4%	49.3%	17.1%	123
LV	2.8%	8.1%	6.6%	7.1%	16.6%	11.4%	10.4%	22.8%	14.3%	158
MT	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	4.8%	8.8%	3.6%	24.7%	39.0%	18.4%	54
NL	1.4%	2.4%	2.5%	3.3%	10.5%	7.2%	18.9%	34.0%	19.9%	2,028
PL	2.2%	7.9%	5.6%	8.7%	22.3%	10.1%	10.0%	23.0%	10.2%	3,690
PT	1.1%	4.1%	13.7%	7.8%	26.6%	11.7%	6.2%	20.6%	8.1%	571
RO	3.2%	8.6%	8.7%	6.8%	23.2%	10.1%	8.2%	23.9%	7.4%	1,524
SE	1.0%	1.7%	2.8%	5.2%	17.2%	11.8%	15.3%	28.0%	17.0%	605
SI	1.2%	4.2%	3.8%	9.4%	27.7%	13.5%	6.5%	22.0%	11.8%	247
SK	0.7%	2.4%	2.1%	9.6%	28.3%	13.7%	7.3%	23.9%	12.1%	607
UK	0.4%	1.3%	1.1%	3.7%	10.8%	5.3%	13.0%	42.2%	22.3%	2,520
EU	1.3%	4.1%	3.8%	6.8%	21.4%	10.4%	10.0%	28.2%	14.0%	32,876

In 2014, the exports of Austria to the rest of the EU supported around 798,000 jobs in Austria, of which 12% corresponded to workers over 50 years old in the services sector.

F.3. Employment by Member State supported by its intra EU exports by sector (2014; %)



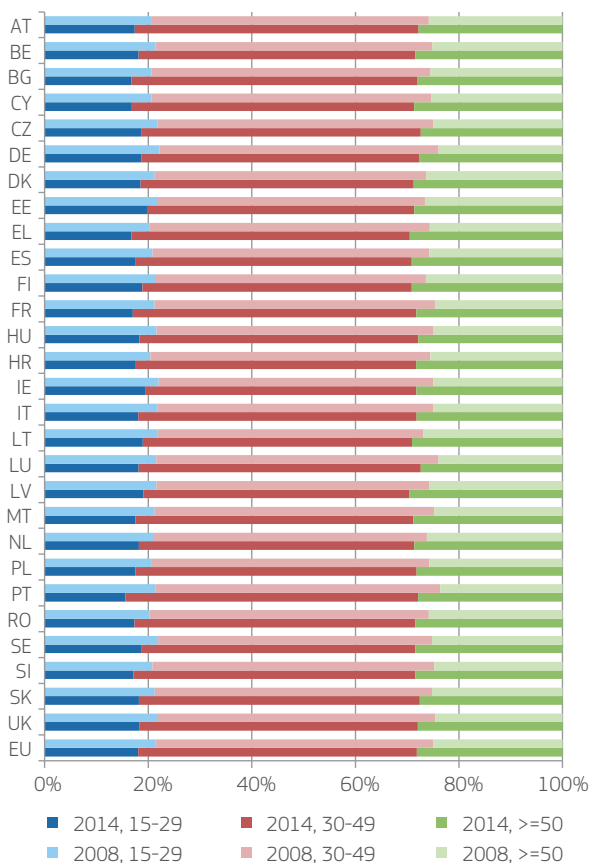
In 2014, 28% of EU jobs supported by intra-EU exports were workers between 30 and 49 years old in the services sector while 21% were workers between 30 and 49 years old in the manufacturing sector. In the Czech Republic, Germany, Croatia, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia more than 25% of the employment supported by their exports to the rest of the EU made up by workers between 30 and 49 years old in the manufacturing sectors.

F.4. EU employment supported by intra EU exports to each Member State (2008, 2014; % and 1000 jobs)

	2008				2014			
	15-29	30-49	>=50	Total	15-29	30-49	>=50	Total
AT	21%	54%	26%	1,298	17%	55%	28%	1,401
BE	21%	53%	25%	1,520	18%	53%	28%	1,685
BG	21%	54%	25%	216	17%	55%	28%	231
CY	21%	54%	25%	81	17%	55%	29%	69
CZ	22%	53%	25%	870	19%	54%	27%	985
DE	22%	54%	24%	6,013	19%	54%	28%	6,804
DK	21%	52%	26%	819	19%	53%	29%	721
EE	22%	52%	27%	100	20%	52%	29%	127
EL	20%	54%	26%	601	17%	54%	29%	370
ES	21%	53%	26%	2,224	18%	53%	29%	1,769
FI	22%	52%	26%	481	19%	52%	29%	457
FR	21%	54%	25%	3,690	17%	55%	28%	3,885
HR	20%	54%	26%	189	17%	54%	28%	155
HU	22%	53%	25%	708	18%	54%	28%	726
IE	22%	53%	25%	783	20%	52%	28%	774
IT	22%	53%	25%	2,835	18%	54%	28%	2,766
LT	22%	51%	27%	201	19%	52%	29%	180
LU	22%	55%	24%	491	18%	54%	27%	582
LV	22%	53%	26%	133	19%	51%	30%	120
MT	21%	54%	25%	63	18%	54%	29%	74
NL	21%	53%	26%	1,677	18%	53%	29%	1,823
PL	21%	54%	26%	1,154	18%	54%	28%	1,237
PT	21%	55%	24%	578	16%	57%	28%	493
RO	20%	54%	26%	541	17%	54%	28%	543
SE	22%	53%	25%	1,032	19%	53%	28%	1,044
SI	21%	54%	25%	225	17%	54%	28%	198
SK	21%	54%	25%	494	18%	54%	28%	564
UK	22%	54%	25%	2,972	18%	54%	28%	3,092
EU	21%	54%	25%	31,989	18%	54%	28%	32,876

In 2014, the exports of the whole EU to Austria supported around 1.4m jobs, of which 28% were over 50 years old.

F.4. EU employment supported by intra EU exports to each Member State (2008, 2014; %)



In 2014, workers between 30 and 49 years old made up 54% of EU employment supported by intra-EU exports (same as in 2008). Workers over 50 years old represented 28% (25% in 2008) of the total and workers between 15 and 29 years old 18% (down from 21% in 2008). More than 50% of the jobs supported by the exports to all Member States were workers between 30 and 49 years old.

Part II: Value added

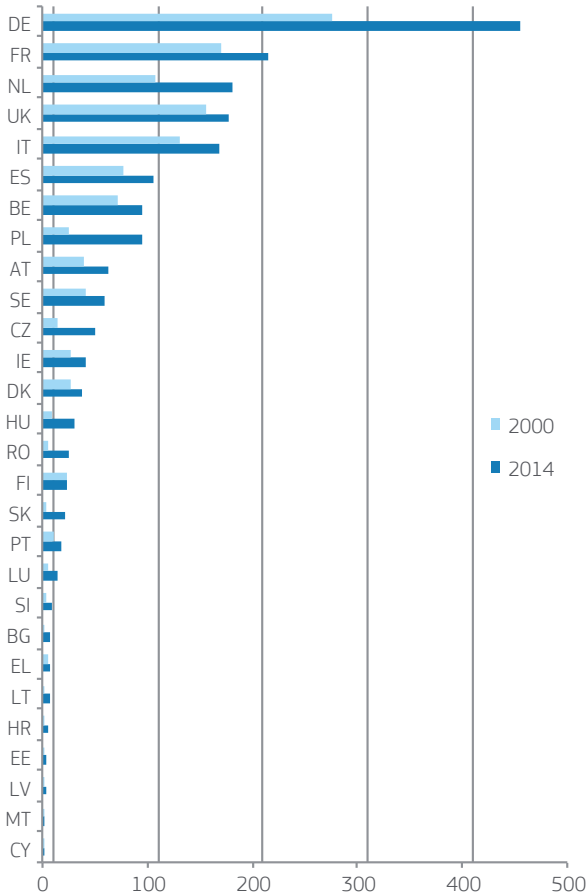
G. By EU Member State

G.1. Value added by Member State in its intra-EU exports (2000-2014; billion EUR)

	2000	2007	2014	2014 - 2000	2014 / 2000
AT	39	58	63	24	59.9%
BE	72	98	96	24	33.6%
BG	0	4	8	7	1638.6%
CY	1	3	2	1	138.7%
CZ	14	41	50	36	253.2%
DE	276	427	455	178	64.6%
DK	28	37	38	10	37.4%
EE	1	3	4	4	402.8%
EL	5	10	7	2	48.6%
ES	78	118	106	28	35.8%
FI	23	26	23	0	1.3%
FR	170	207	215	45	26.5%
HR	2	6	6	4	207.5%
HU	10	27	31	20	203.8%
IE	27	42	42	15	55.9%
IT	131	182	169	38	28.8%
LT	1	5	7	6	444.0%
LU	5	14	15	10	196.0%
LV	1	3	4	3	348.2%
MT	1	2	2	1	151.6%
NL	107	144	181	74	68.9%
PL	26	62	95	69	267.9%
PT	11	20	19	7	64.4%
RO	5	15	26	21	398.8%
SE	42	57	59	17	39.3%
SI	4	9	10	6	158.4%
SK	4	17	23	19	499.8%
UK	155	195	178	23	14.8%
EU	1,240	1,829	1,932	693	55.9%

In 2014, German exports to the rest of the EU generated 455bn EUR of value added in Germany.

G.1. Value added by Member State in its intra-EU exports (2000-2014; billion EUR)



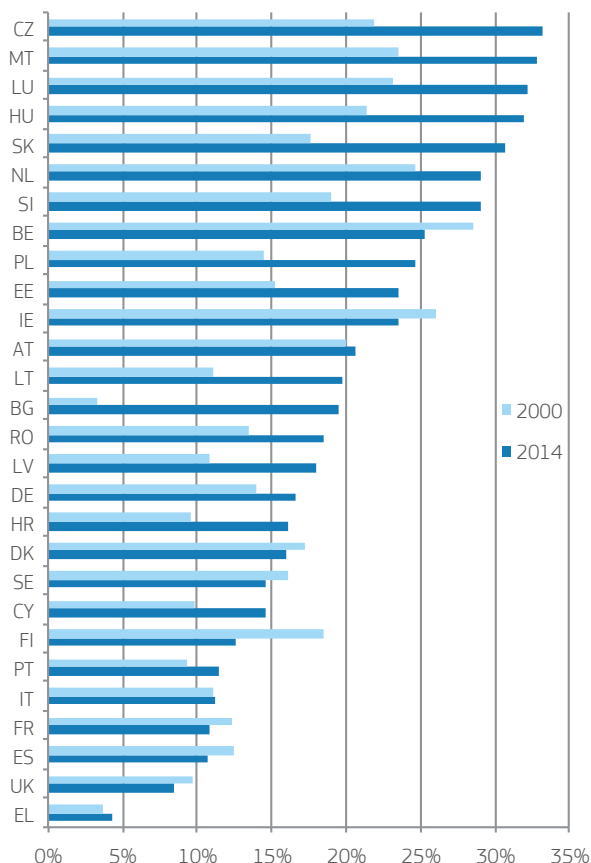
Between 2000 and 2014, the EU value added embodied in intra-EU exports increased by 693bn EUR to reach a total of 1.9tr EUR. This growth was mainly driven by the exports of Germany (+178bn EUR), the Netherlands (+74bn EUR), Poland (+69bn EUR) and France (+45bn EUR). In 2014, German exports to the rest of the EU generated 455bn EUR of value added in Germany (24% of the total), 215bn EUR in France (11%), 181bn EUR in the Netherlands (9%), 178bn EUR in the United Kingdom (9%) and 169bn EUR in Italy (9%).

G.2. Contribution of intra-EU exports to value added generated in each Member State (2000-2014; %)

	2000	2007	2014	2014 - 2000	2014 / 2000
AT	20.1%	22.3%	20.7%	0.6%	3.0%
BE	28.6%	29.0%	25.3%	-3.2%	-11.3%
BG	3.4%	14.0%	19.5%	16.1%	478.1%
CY	9.9%	15.8%	14.6%	4.7%	47.6%
CZ	21.9%	30.8%	33.3%	11.4%	52.1%
DE	14.0%	18.2%	16.7%	2.7%	19.1%
DK	17.3%	17.5%	16.0%	-1.2%	-7.0%
EE	15.3%	23.2%	23.5%	8.2%	53.7%
EL	3.6%	4.5%	4.4%	0.7%	20.4%
ES	12.5%	11.3%	10.8%	-1.8%	-14.2%
FI	18.5%	15.1%	12.6%	-5.9%	-32.1%
FR	12.3%	11.4%	10.8%	-1.5%	-12.3%
HR	9.6%	14.8%	16.1%	6.5%	67.3%
HU	21.4%	28.9%	32.0%	10.6%	49.7%
IE	26.0%	22.6%	23.5%	-2.6%	-9.8%
IT	11.1%	11.8%	11.2%	0.1%	1.1%
LT	11.1%	17.0%	19.7%	8.7%	78.3%
LU	23.2%	39.6%	32.2%	9.0%	39.0%
LV	10.8%	14.1%	18.0%	7.1%	65.8%
MT	23.5%	32.2%	32.8%	9.3%	39.5%
NL	24.7%	23.8%	29.0%	4.3%	17.5%
PL	14.5%	20.5%	24.6%	10.1%	69.5%
PT	9.3%	12.0%	11.4%	2.1%	22.4%
RO	13.5%	12.9%	18.5%	5.0%	37.2%
SE	16.1%	17.2%	14.7%	-1.5%	-9.0%
SI	19.0%	27.1%	29.0%	10.0%	52.5%
SK	17.6%	30.6%	30.7%	13.2%	74.8%
UK	9.7%	9.4%	8.4%	-1.3%	-13.3%
EU	13.8%	15.0%	14.8%	1.0%	7.5%

In 2014, 10.8% of total value added of France was generated by exports to the rest of the EU.

G.2. Contribution of intra-EU exports to value added generated in each Member State (2000-2014; %)



Between 2000 and 2014, the share of EU total value added that was generated by intra-EU exports increased from 14% in 2000 to 15% in 2014. The increase was observed in most EU Member States (exc. Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Ireland, Sweden and the United Kingdom). Intra-EU exports contributed to less than 15% of the total value added of Cyprus, Greece, Spain, Finland, France, Italy, Portugal, Sweden and the United Kingdom. In contrast, this contribution reached more than 30% in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Luxembourg, Malta, and Slovakia.

G.3 Value added by Member State in its exports to each Member State (2014 billion EUR)

Exports to																															
AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Total			
AT	1.3	0.5	0.1	2.6	290	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.4	3.8	1.1	3.0	0.3	6.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.4	2.3	0.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.6	63			
BE	1.4	0.3	0.1	1.3	219	1.4	0.1	0.7	3.6	0.9	190	0.2	0.8	1.2	5.8	0.3	3.7	0.1	0.1	14.3	2.2	0.8	0.4	3.5	0.2	0.4	11.1	96			
BG	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	8			
CY	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	2			
CZ	3.2	2.2	0.3	0.0	181	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.4	2.9	0.2	2.0	0.3	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	3.9	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.3	4.7	2.7	50			
DE	40.8	22.1	2.2	0.5	225	12.8	1.1	4.3	27.2	8.2	71.0	1.7	14.7	5.5	45.2	1.5	5.8	0.7	0.2	38.0	32.0	5.3	7.0	17.7	2.5	7.8	56.2	455			
DK	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	96	0.1	0.3	1.2	2.1	2.4	0.1	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.2	7.8	0.1	0.1	5.4	38			
EE	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	4			
EL	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	7			
ES	1.4	4.1	1.7	0.2	1.3	184	1.2	0.1	1.4	0.8	26.0	0.2	0.7	1.1	12.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	4.1	2.8	12.6	0.8	1.7	0.4	0.4	10.9	106			
FI	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.2	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	5.3	0.0	0.1	1.9	23			
FR	2.8	20.8	0.6	0.2	2.9	50.7	2.7	0.2	1.9	27.7	1.4	0.3	2.4	3.4	26.1	0.4	4.4	0.2	0.2	13.6	5.6	3.7	2.2	4.5	0.5	1.6	34.0	215			
HR	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	6			
HU	2.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.3	9.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.7	0.4	0.3	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0	1.5	0.1	2.1	0.6	0.3	1.4	1.7	31			
IE	0.5	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	5.3	0.8	0.0	0.3	2.0	0.4	4.0	0.0	0.3	3.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.1	3.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	14.2	42			

In 2014, German exports to Denmark generated 12.8bn EUR of value added Germany.

(continues next page)

	Exports to																											Total	
	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK		UK
Value added in	IT	6.1	58	1.2	0.4	3.1	41.7	2.4	0.3	33	139	1.3	344	1.5	2.5	22	0.5	1.8	0.3	0.6	5.5	7.2	2.2	4.1	3.4	1.9	1.6	19.5	169
	LT	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	7
	LU	0.5	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	15
	LV	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	4
	MT	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	2
	NL	1.9	22.3	0.3	0.1	1.8	69.0	2.6	0.3	1.0	5.3	1.8	20.3	0.2	1.3	7.5	13.8	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.7	3.1	1.0	0.7	3.7	0.2	0.5	20.2	181
	PL	2.7	3.6	0.6	0.1	6.8	32.5	2.4	0.8	0.4	3.3	1.2	7.0	0.3	2.9	0.8	5.7	1.6	0.3	0.8	0.1	4.3	0.4	1.8	3.9	0.4	2.9	7.3	95
	PT	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	5.8	0.1	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.0	19
	RO	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.5	6.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.1	2.7	0.1	1.4	0.2	4.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.2	26
	SE	1.2	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	10.8	9.4	0.8	0.3	1.7	7.4	4.5	0.1	0.5	1.0	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	4.3	2.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	5.7	59
SI	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	10		
SK	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	3.0	5.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.1	1.5	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	2.2	23	
UK	2.1	12.6	0.5	0.7	1.8	31.9	4.9	0.3	1.6	7.6	2.3	28.7	0.3	1.3	21.3	13.4	0.3	16.1	0.3	1.3	14.1	4.3	1.9	0.9	7.1	0.2	0.5	178	
EU	75	111	11	3	52	380	46	6	18	107	31	239	8	38	48	156	8	37	5	114	76	30	25	67	10	24	204	1,932	

In 2014, German exports to the rest of the EU embodied 455bn EUR of German value added: 71bn EUR was due to its exports to France, 56bn EUR due to its exports to the United Kingdom and 45.2bn EUR due to its exports to Italy. Germany was also the Member State with the largest amount of value added (380bn EUR) generated by its imports from other Member States.

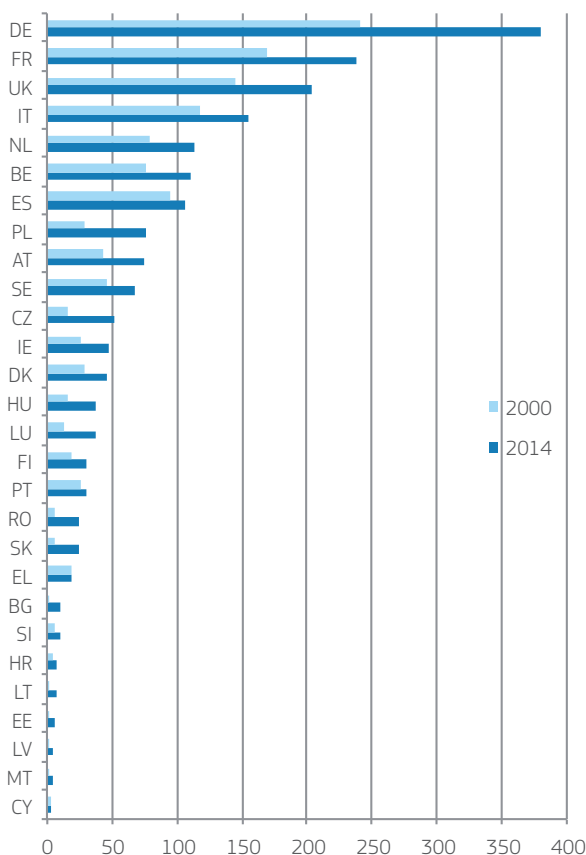
H. By trading partner

H.1. EU value added in intra-EU exports to each Member State (2000-2014; billion EUR)

	2000	2007	2014	2014 - 2000	2014 / 2000
AT	43.3	67.0	75.0	31.6	73.0%
BE	76.7	95.5	110.9	34.2	44.6%
BG	2.1	7.8	10.8	8.8	422.7%
CY	2.6	3.8	3.5	0.9	33.3%
CZ	16.2	41.4	51.7	35.5	219.0%
DE	240.4	326.0	380.2	139.8	58.1%
DK	29.1	47.3	45.6	16.5	56.7%
EE	1.4	5.0	6.3	4.9	351.2%
EL	18.7	30.6	18.3	-0.4	-2.2%
ES	95.1	146.1	106.5	11.4	12.0%
FI	18.7	27.9	30.9	12.2	65.0%
FR	169.6	219.2	238.6	69.0	40.7%
HR	4.4	8.8	7.9	3.5	78.5%
HU	16.5	33.0	38.1	21.6	130.9%
IE	25.5	52.8	47.8	22.3	87.6%
IT	117.4	165.7	155.5	38.1	32.5%
LT	1.8	6.1	7.5	5.7	322.5%
LU	12.7	29.1	37.3	24.6	193.9%
LV	1.6	5.5	5.2	3.6	231.4%
MT	2.0	3.1	5.1	3.1	156.1%
NL	79.4	99.8	113.8	34.3	43.2%
PL	29.1	59.5	75.9	46.7	160.4%
PT	25.6	32.4	30.0	4.3	16.9%
RO	6.4	23.2	24.9	18.6	290.8%
SE	46.4	65.1	67.2	20.8	44.9%
SI	6.5	11.3	9.8	3.3	51.4%
SK	6.2	18.0	24.5	18.3	297.7%
UK	144.5	197.9	203.8	59.3	41.0%
EU	1,239.9	1,829.1	1,932.4	692.6	55.9%

In 2014, intra-EU exports to Belgium generated 110.9bn EUR in the EU.

H.1. EU value added in intra-EU exports to each Member State (2000-2014; billion EUR)



Between 2000 and 2014, the EU value added embodied in intra-EU exports increased by 693bn EUR to reach a total of 1.9tr EUR. Exports to Germany accounted for 140bn EUR, followed by France (69bn EUR), the United Kingdom (59bn EUR) and Poland (47bn EUR). In 2014, 20% of the value added generated in the EU due to intra-EU exports was generated by the exports to Germany, 12% by France and 11% by the United Kingdom.

I. By industry or sector

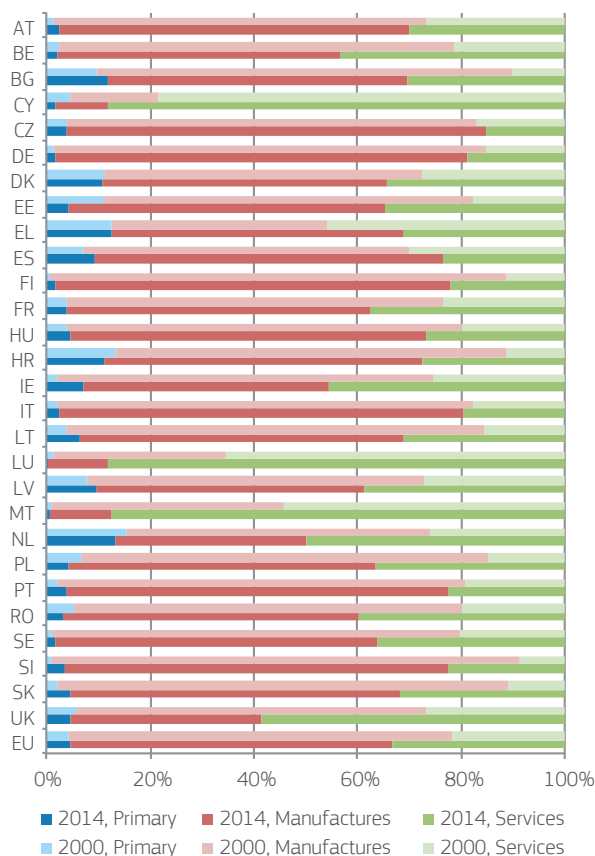
I.1. Value added by Member State in its intra-EU exports - 3 exporting sectors (2000, 2014; % and billion EUR)

	2000				2014			
	P	M	S	Total	P	M	S	Total
AT	1%	72%	27%	39	2%	68%	30%	63
BE	2%	76%	22%	72	2%	55%	43%	96
BG	10%	80%	10%	0	12%	58%	30%	8
CY	5%	17%	78%	1	2%	10%	88%	2
CZ	4%	79%	17%	14	4%	80%	15%	50
DE	1%	83%	15%	276	2%	79%	19%	455
DK	11%	61%	28%	28	11%	55%	34%	38
EE	11%	71%	18%	1	4%	61%	35%	4
EL	13%	41%	46%	5	12%	57%	31%	7
ES	7%	63%	30%	78	9%	67%	24%	106
FI	1%	88%	11%	23	2%	76%	22%	23
FR	4%	73%	24%	170	4%	58%	38%	215
HR	13%	75%	11%	2	11%	61%	28%	6
HU	4%	76%	20%	10	5%	68%	27%	31
IE	2%	73%	25%	27	7%	47%	46%	42
IT	2%	80%	18%	131	2%	78%	20%	169
LT	4%	80%	16%	1	6%	62%	31%	7
LU	1%	33%	65%	5	0%	12%	88%	15
LV	8%	65%	27%	1	10%	52%	39%	4
MT	1%	45%	54%	1	1%	12%	87%	2
NL	15%	58%	26%	107	13%	37%	50%	181
PL	7%	78%	15%	26	4%	59%	37%	95
PT	2%	79%	19%	11	4%	74%	22%	19
RO	5%	74%	20%	5	3%	57%	40%	26
SE	1%	79%	20%	42	2%	62%	36%	59
SI	1%	90%	9%	4	4%	74%	22%	10
SK	2%	87%	11%	4	5%	64%	32%	23
UK	6%	68%	27%	155	5%	37%	59%	178
EU	4%	74%	22%	1,240	5%	62%	33%	1,932

P: primary; M: manufacturing; S: services

In 2014, German exports to the rest of the EU generated 455bn EUR of value added in Germany, of which 79% came from the exports of the manufacturing sector.

I.1. Value added by Member State in its intra-EU exports - 3 exporting sectors (2000, 2014; %)



In 2014, the manufacturing sector contributed to 62% of EU value added embodied in intra-EU exports (74% in 2000). The contribution of the services and primary sectors were 33% and 5% respectively (22% and 4% in 2000). In 2014, in five Member States (Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom) the services sector was responsible for most of the EU value added embodied in their exports to the rest of the EU. In the other Member States the manufacturing sector was responsible for the largest contribution to the value added generated by their exports to the rest of the EU.

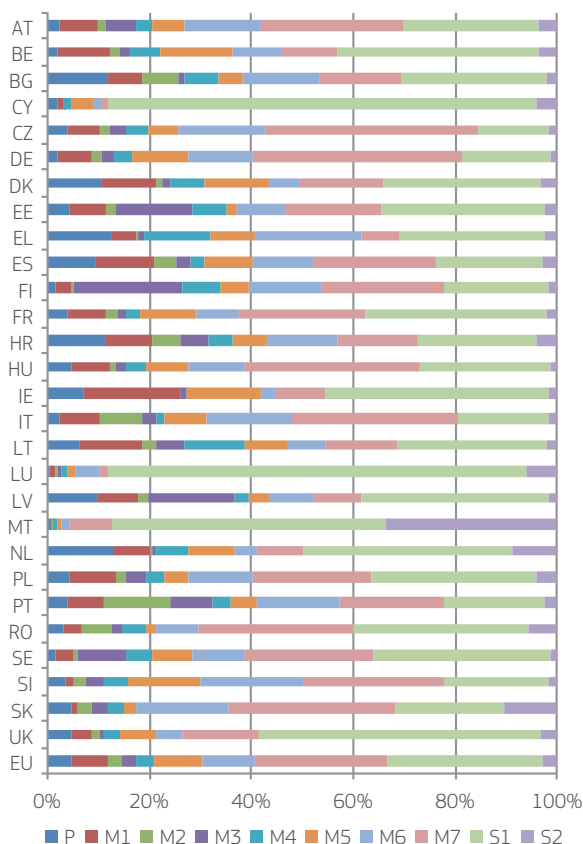
I.2. Value added by Member State in its intra-EU exports – 10 exporting industries (2014; % and billion EUR)

	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	Total
AT	2%	7%	2%	6%	3%	6%	15%	28%	26%	4%	63
BE	2%	10%	2%	2%	6%	14%	10%	11%	40%	4%	96
BG	12%	7%	7%	1%	7%	5%	15%	16%	28%	2%	8
CY	2%	1%	0%	0%	1%	4%	1%	1%	84%	4%	2
CZ	4%	6%	2%	3%	4%	6%	17%	42%	14%	2%	50
DE	2%	7%	2%	3%	3%	11%	13%	41%	18%	1%	455
DK	11%	11%	1%	2%	7%	13%	6%	16%	31%	3%	38
EE	4%	7%	2%	15%	7%	2%	9%	19%	32%	3%	4
EL	12%	5%	0%	1%	13%	9%	21%	7%	28%	3%	7
ES	9%	11%	5%	2%	3%	10%	12%	24%	21%	3%	106
FI	2%	3%	0%	21%	8%	5%	14%	24%	20%	2%	23
FR	4%	8%	2%	2%	3%	11%	8%	25%	36%	2%	215
HR	11%	9%	6%	5%	5%	7%	14%	16%	23%	4%	6
HU	5%	8%	1%	2%	4%	8%	11%	34%	26%	1%	31
IE	7%	19%	0%	1%	0%	14%	3%	10%	44%	2%	42
IT	2%	8%	9%	2%	2%	8%	17%	33%	18%	2%	169
LT	6%	12%	3%	5%	12%	8%	8%	14%	29%	2%	7
LU	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	5%	2%	82%	6%	15
LV	10%	8%	2%	17%	3%	4%	9%	9%	37%	2%	4
MT	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	8%	54%	34%	2
NL	13%	7%	1%	1%	6%	9%	4%	9%	41%	9%	181
PL	4%	9%	2%	4%	4%	5%	13%	23%	32%	4%	95
PT	4%	7%	13%	8%	4%	5%	16%	20%	20%	3%	19
RO	3%	3%	6%	2%	5%	2%	8%	30%	34%	6%	26
SE	2%	3%	1%	10%	5%	8%	10%	25%	35%	1%	59
SI	4%	2%	2%	4%	5%	14%	20%	27%	21%	2%	10
SK	5%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	18%	33%	22%	10%	23
UK	5%	4%	1%	1%	3%	7%	5%	15%	55%	3%	178
EU	5%	7%	3%	3%	4%	9%	11%	26%	30%	3%	1,932

P: primary; M1: food, beverages, tobacco; M2: textiles; M3: wood, paper, printing; M4: energy; M5: chemicals; M6: other non-metallic and basic metals; M7: machinery and transport equipment; S1: transport, trade and business services; S2: other services.

In 2014, Bulgarian exports to the rest of the EU generated 8bn EUR worth of value added in Bulgaria, of which 7% was generated by the exports of the energy industries (M4).

I.2. Value added by Member State in its intra-EU exports - 10 exporting industries (2014; %)



In 2014, 30% of EU value added embodied in intra-EU exports came from the exports of transport, trade and business services industries (S1), ranging from 14% in the Czech Republic to 84% in Cyprus; 26% came from the exports of machinery and transport equipment (M7), varying from 1% in Cyprus to 42% in the Czech Republic; while other non-metallic and basic metals (M6) made up 11%.

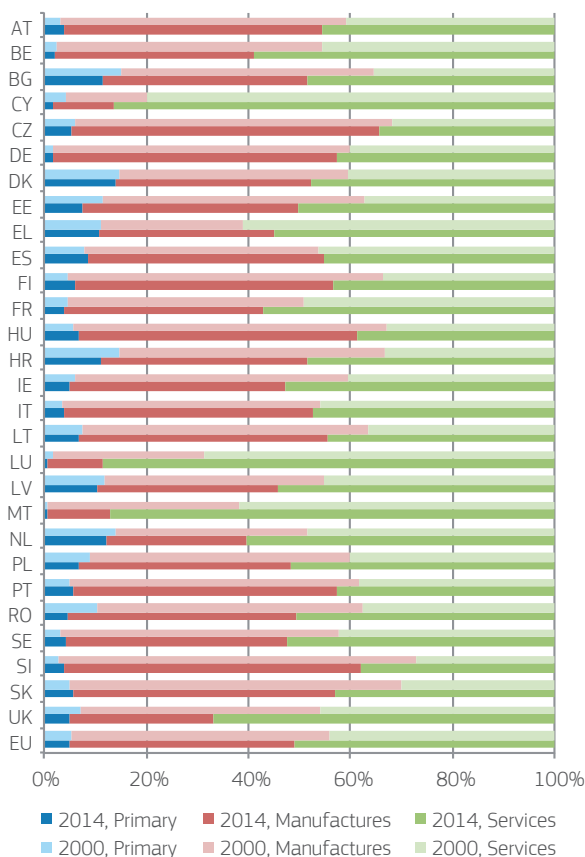
I.3. EU value added in intra-EU exports to each Member State - 3 sectors (2000, 2014; % and billion EUR)

	2000				2014			
	P	M	S	Total	P	M	S	Total
AT	4%	54%	42%	43	4%	48%	48%	75
BE	7%	47%	46%	77	5%	37%	58%	111
BG	9%	52%	39%	2	12%	45%	44%	11
CY	4%	41%	55%	3	5%	36%	59%	3
CZ	4%	57%	39%	16	5%	51%	45%	52
DE	7%	50%	43%	240	7%	43%	50%	380
DK	4%	47%	48%	29	4%	41%	55%	46
EE	5%	54%	41%	1	5%	47%	48%	6
EL	5%	49%	46%	19	5%	44%	51%	18
ES	4%	48%	49%	95	4%	48%	48%	107
FI	8%	50%	43%	19	6%	43%	51%	31
FR	5%	56%	39%	170	4%	46%	50%	239
HR	6%	54%	40%	4	6%	48%	47%	8
HU	3%	59%	39%	16	6%	50%	44%	38
IE	5%	47%	49%	25	5%	26%	70%	48
IT	6%	51%	44%	117	6%	46%	49%	156
LT	12%	52%	36%	2	9%	48%	43%	8
LU	2%	26%	72%	13	1%	14%	85%	37
LV	7%	54%	40%	2	7%	47%	46%	5
MT	5%	41%	54%	2	2%	17%	81%	5
NL	5%	44%	51%	79	5%	43%	52%	114
PL	4%	57%	39%	29	4%	52%	44%	76
PT	7%	55%	39%	26	6%	49%	45%	30
RO	5%	57%	38%	6	5%	52%	43%	25
SE	6%	50%	44%	46	5%	41%	53%	67
SI	6%	54%	40%	6	6%	49%	45%	10
SK	5%	59%	35%	6	8%	53%	40%	24
UK	4%	48%	47%	145	4%	43%	53%	204
EU	5%	50%	44%	1,240	5%	44%	51%	1,932

P: primary; M: manufacturing, S: services

In 2014, all intra-EU trade exports to France generated 239bn EUR of value added in the EU, of which 50% was in the services sector.

I.3. EU value added in intra-EU exports to each Member State - 3 sectors (2000, 2014; %)



In 2014, 51% of the EU value added embodied in intra-EU exports was generated in the services sector (44% in 2000), 44% in the manufacturing sector (50% in 2000) and 5% in the primary sector (same as in 2000). In 2014, at least 50% of the value added embodied in the exports to the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia was generated in the manufacturing sectors.

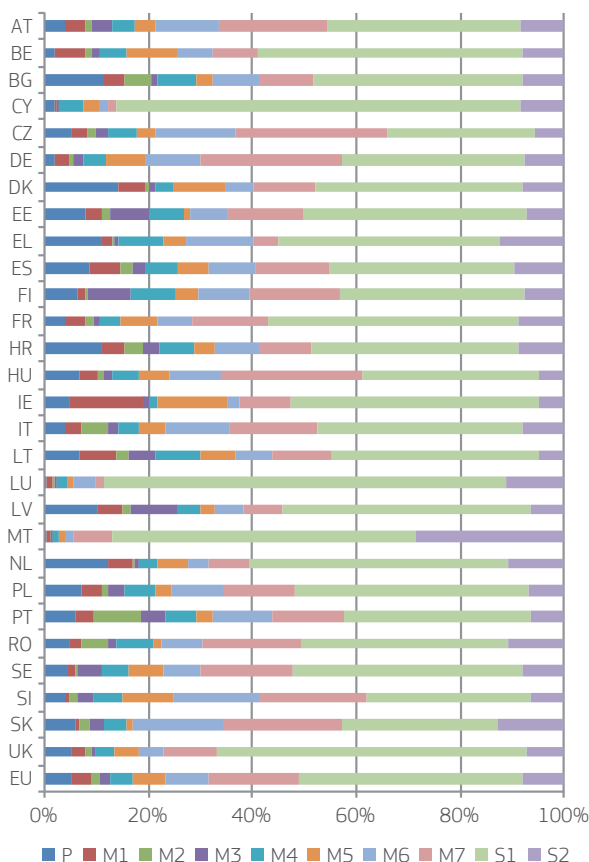
I.4. EU value added in intra-EU exports to each Member State - 10 industries (2014; % and billion EUR)

	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	Total
AT	4%	3%	2%	2%	5%	6%	10%	20%	40%	8%	75
BE	5%	4%	1%	2%	7%	6%	7%	11%	48%	9%	111
BG	12%	4%	2%	2%	6%	6%	8%	16%	36%	8%	11
CY	5%	6%	3%	2%	4%	3%	7%	11%	49%	10%	3
CZ	5%	3%	1%	2%	5%	6%	13%	21%	37%	8%	52
DE	7%	3%	1%	2%	5%	6%	9%	17%	42%	8%	380
DK	4%	4%	1%	2%	4%	6%	7%	17%	46%	8%	46
EE	5%	4%	1%	3%	5%	5%	10%	19%	40%	8%	6
EL	5%	6%	3%	2%	5%	10%	6%	12%	43%	8%	18
ES	4%	4%	2%	2%	4%	7%	9%	20%	41%	7%	107
FI	6%	3%	1%	2%	5%	7%	7%	18%	43%	8%	31
FR	4%	4%	2%	2%	4%	6%	9%	18%	43%	7%	239
HR	6%	4%	3%	3%	4%	6%	11%	16%	39%	8%	8
HU	6%	3%	1%	2%	5%	5%	11%	24%	37%	7%	38
IE	5%	5%	1%	2%	2%	2%	4%	10%	62%	8%	48
IT	6%	4%	2%	2%	5%	8%	8%	17%	40%	8%	156
LT	9%	6%	3%	4%	5%	9%	10%	13%	36%	7%	8
LU	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	3%	5%	74%	11%	37
LV	7%	7%	2%	3%	7%	6%	9%	12%	39%	7%	5
MT	2%	2%	0%	1%	2%	2%	2%	7%	74%	7%	5
NL	5%	5%	1%	2%	5%	7%	8%	16%	44%	8%	114
PL	4%	3%	2%	3%	4%	8%	12%	21%	36%	7%	76
PT	6%	6%	3%	2%	5%	7%	9%	17%	37%	8%	30
RO	5%	4%	3%	2%	5%	7%	11%	19%	36%	7%	25
SE	5%	3%	1%	2%	4%	4%	8%	20%	46%	7%	67
SI	6%	3%	2%	3%	7%	6%	12%	16%	37%	8%	10
SK	8%	4%	2%	2%	5%	5%	13%	23%	33%	7%	24
UK	4%	5%	1%	2%	3%	7%	6%	18%	43%	10%	204
EU	5%	4%	2%	2%	4%	6%	9%	17%	43%	8%	1,932

P: primary; M1: food, beverages, tobacco; M2: textiles; M3: wood, paper, printing; M4: energy; M5: chemicals; M6: other non-metallic and basic metals; M7: machinery and transport equipment; S1: transport, trade and business services; S2: other services.

In 2014, all intra-EU trade exports to Portugal generated 30bn EUR of value added in the EU, of which 3% were in textiles industries (M2).

I.4. EU value added in intra-EU exports to each Member State - 10 industries (2014; %)



In 2014, 43% of the EU value added embodied in intra-EU exports was generated in transport, trade and business services industries (S1), ranging from 33% in the exports to Slovakia to 74% in the exports to Luxembourg and Malta; 17% in machinery and transport equipment industries (M7), varying from 5% in the exports to Luxembourg to 24% in the exports to Hungary; 9% in non-metallic and basic metals industries (M6); 8% in other service activities industries (S2), and 6% in chemical industries (M5).

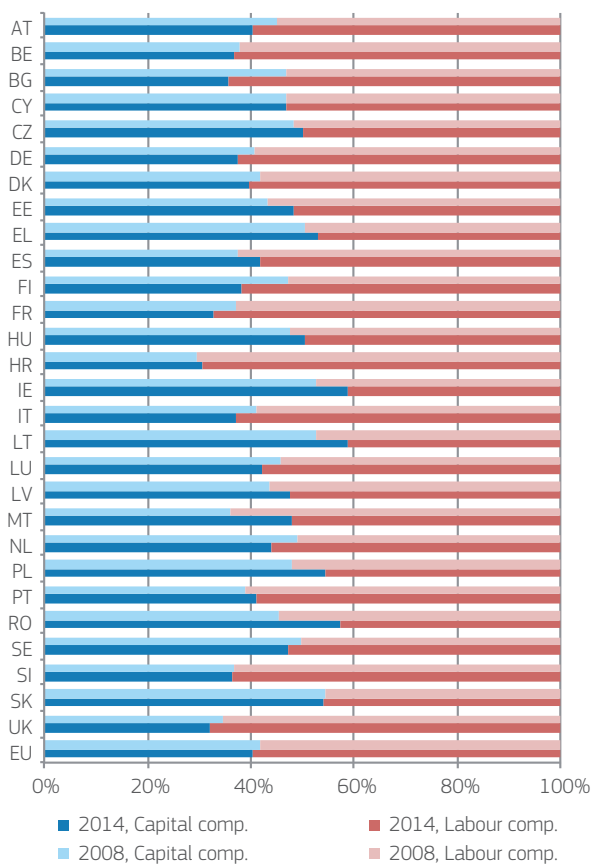
J. By factor

J.1. Value added by Member State in its intra-EU exports (2008, 2014; % and billion EUR)

	2008					2014				
	Capital	Low	Medium	High	Total	Capital	Low	Medium	High	Total
AT	45%	6%	36%	14%	60	40%	4%	37%	18%	63
BE	38%	17%	24%	21%	97	37%	17%	26%	21%	96
BG	47%	6%	31%	16%	5	36%	7%	37%	21%	8
CY	47%	6%	20%	27%	3	47%	3%	27%	23%	2
CZ	48%	3%	39%	10%	45	50%	2%	37%	11%	50
DE	41%	5%	32%	22%	427	38%	4%	38%	21%	455
DK	42%	13%	27%	18%	38	40%	9%	31%	21%	38
EE	43%	5%	30%	22%	4	48%	4%	30%	18%	4
EL	51%	15%	21%	13%	10	53%	10%	21%	16%	7
ES	38%	23%	15%	25%	117	42%	17%	14%	28%	106
FI	47%	9%	22%	22%	27	38%	7%	25%	31%	23
FR	37%	12%	25%	26%	203	33%	9%	27%	31%	215
HR	29%	9%	42%	20%	6	31%	6%	40%	24%	6
HU	47%	5%	29%	18%	29	51%	4%	27%	19%	31
IE	53%	10%	17%	20%	39	59%	5%	14%	22%	42
IT	41%	20%	27%	11%	176	37%	18%	34%	11%	169
LT	53%	2%	27%	18%	5	59%	1%	20%	20%	7
LU	46%	7%	24%	22%	15	42%	5%	23%	29%	15
LV	44%	6%	32%	19%	3	48%	4%	30%	19%	4
MT	36%	31%	18%	16%	2	48%	18%	16%	18%	2
NL	49%	14%	20%	17%	147	44%	14%	23%	19%	181
PL	48%	3%	35%	13%	69	54%	2%	31%	13%	95
PT	39%	38%	10%	13%	19	41%	27%	17%	15%	19
RO	45%	4%	37%	14%	16	57%	3%	27%	13%	26
SE	50%	8%	29%	14%	56	47%	7%	28%	18%	59
SI	37%	9%	31%	23%	9	37%	6%	34%	24%	10
SK	54%	2%	35%	9%	18	54%	1%	35%	10%	23
UK	35%	18%	26%	22%	183	32%	16%	24%	27%	178
EU	42%	12%	27%	19%	1,828	40%	9%	29%	21%	1,932

In 2014, German exports to the rest of the EU generated 455bn EUR of value added in Germany, of which 21% was used to pay for the labour compensation of high skilled jobs.

J.1. Value added by Member State in its intra-EU exports (2008, 2014; %)



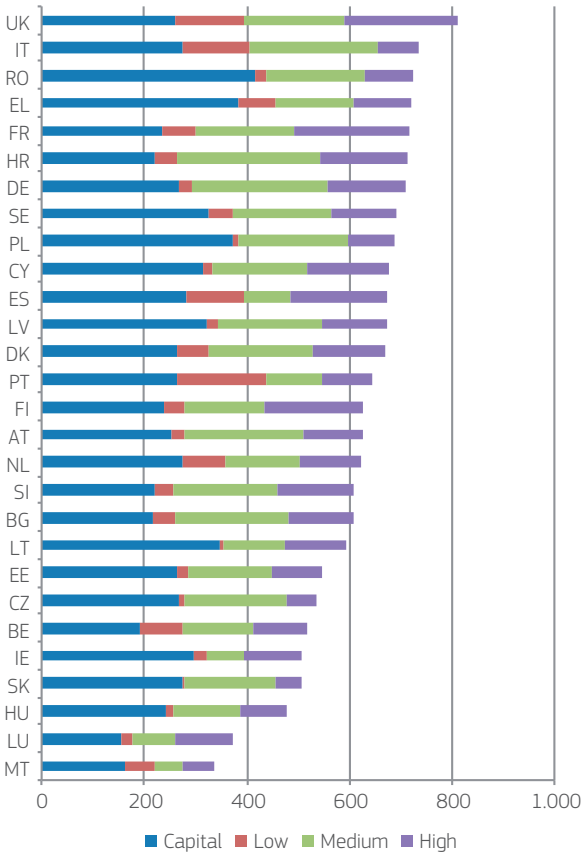
In 2014, labour compensation comprised 60% of the EU value added embodied in intra-EU exports (58%, in 2008): 29% was remuneration for medium skilled labour, 21% remuneration for high skilled labour, and the remainder for low skilled labour. The share of capital compensation was 40% (42%, in 2008). In 2014, the Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia had shares of capital compensation of at least 50% of the value added embodied in their exports to the rest of the EU.

J.2. Value added by Member State supported per unit of its intra-EU exports (2014; EUR/1,000 EUR)

	2014				
	Capital	Low	Medium	High	Total
AT	253	26	232	115	625
BE	190	86	134	108	519
BG	217	42	224	125	608
CY	316	17	185	158	676
CZ	269	9	201	58	536
DE	266	27	266	149	708
DK	264	61	204	140	669
EE	264	20	163	99	547
EL	382	73	151	114	721
ES	281	112	93	188	674
FI	238	42	154	192	626
FR	236	66	192	226	719
HR	219	44	281	168	712
HU	241	17	128	90	476
IE	297	24	73	112	507
IT	274	130	252	79	735
LT	348	9	119	117	592
LU	157	20	85	109	371
LV	320	25	200	127	672
MT	161	60	53	62	337
NL	274	85	144	120	623
PL	374	11	214	88	687
PT	265	174	110	95	644
RO	415	24	192	93	724
SE	326	47	193	125	690
SI	222	34	204	148	609
SK	274	6	177	50	506
UK	260	134	197	220	811
EU	267	62	195	140	663

In 2014, for every 1,000 EUR worth of Latvian exports to the rest of the EU, 127 EUR was value added generated by high-skilled workers of Latvia.

J.2. Value added by Member State supported per unit of its intra-EU exports (2014; EUR/1,000 EUR)



In 2014, one thousand EUR worth of intra-EU exports generated 663 EUR of value added in the EU, of which 267 EUR were capital compensation, 195 EUR were compensation for medium skilled labour, 140 EUR remuneration for high skilled labour and 62 EUR were compensation for low skilled labour. One thousand EUR worth of intra-EU exports of Germany, Croatia, France, Greece, Romania, Italy and the United Kingdom generated more than 700 EUR of value added in these countries. In contrast, one thousand EUR worth of intra-EU exports of Hungary, Luxembourg and Malta generated less than 500 EUR of value added in these countries.

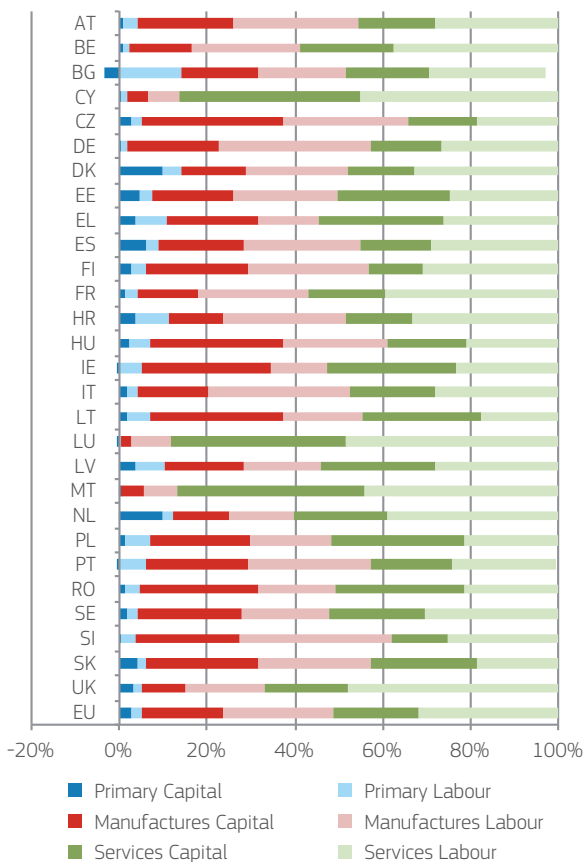
J.3. Value added by Member State in its intra-EU exports by sector (2014, %)

	Primary				Manufactures				Services				Total
	C	L	M	H	C	L	M	H	C	L	M	H	
AT	0.8%	0.4%	2.2%	0.6%	22.1%	1.6%	18.1%	8.4%	17.5%	2.1%	16.8%	9.3%	63
BE	1.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	14.3%	8.9%	9.6%	6.1%	21.4%	7.4%	15.7%	14.5%	96
BG	-3.5%	4.2%	9.0%	1.8%	19.0%	1.7%	13.8%	5.5%	20.1%	0.9%	13.9%	13.3%	8
CY	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%	4.9%	0.6%	4.6%	1.8%	41.3%	1.6%	22.1%	21.3%	2
CZ	2.5%	0.1%	2.3%	0.4%	32.0%	1.1%	22.4%	5.0%	15.6%	0.4%	12.8%	5.4%	50
DE	0.3%	0.1%	0.9%	0.5%	20.9%	2.4%	20.4%	11.7%	16.3%	1.3%	16.4%	8.9%	455
DK	9.9%	0.9%	2.5%	0.8%	14.8%	3.7%	12.0%	7.5%	14.8%	4.5%	16.0%	12.6%	38
EE	4.5%	0.6%	2.0%	0.6%	18.1%	2.2%	14.8%	6.8%	25.8%	0.9%	13.0%	10.7%	4
EL	3.8%	3.6%	2.9%	0.6%	20.5%	3.4%	7.3%	3.1%	28.7%	3.2%	10.8%	12.1%	7
ES	5.9%	1.6%	0.6%	0.6%	19.7%	7.9%	6.1%	12.4%	16.2%	7.1%	7.2%	14.8%	106
FI	2.9%	0.6%	1.5%	1.2%	22.9%	2.8%	11.4%	13.3%	12.2%	3.3%	11.7%	16.1%	23
FR	1.4%	0.5%	1.5%	0.6%	14.0%	3.3%	10.4%	11.2%	17.4%	5.3%	14.7%	19.6%	215
HR	3.5%	2.8%	4.0%	1.0%	12.3%	2.4%	19.6%	5.9%	15.0%	0.9%	16.0%	16.7%	6
HU	2.4%	0.7%	2.8%	0.9%	30.6%	1.9%	14.1%	7.7%	17.6%	0.9%	9.9%	10.3%	31
IE	-0.3%	1.6%	2.4%	1.1%	29.3%	1.4%	5.1%	6.5%	29.7%	1.8%	7.0%	14.4%	42
IT	2.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.2%	16.0%	11.1%	16.9%	4.5%	19.3%	5.5%	16.5%	6.0%	169
LT	1.6%	0.7%	3.2%	1.2%	30.4%	0.5%	10.3%	7.4%	26.7%	0.2%	6.5%	11.2%	7
LU	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	2.1%	1.2%	4.0%	3.7%	40.1%	4.1%	18.6%	25.7%	15
LV	3.7%	1.0%	4.1%	1.6%	17.9%	1.7%	11.2%	4.6%	26.1%	1.0%	14.5%	12.7%	4
MT	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	3.8%	2.5%	1.2%	42.8%	13.8%	13.1%	17.2%	2
NL	9.6%	0.8%	1.2%	0.6%	12.8%	5.2%	5.7%	3.6%	21.5%	7.6%	16.3%	15.1%	181
PL	1.5%	0.3%	4.4%	0.7%	22.8%	0.7%	14.9%	2.9%	30.2%	0.5%	11.9%	9.1%	95
PT	-0.5%	5.3%	0.6%	0.3%	23.0%	15.1%	9.1%	4.4%	18.6%	6.6%	7.2%	10.0%	19
RO	1.3%	0.7%	2.0%	0.7%	26.9%	1.6%	12.5%	3.5%	29.1%	1.1%	12.0%	8.6%	26
SE	1.7%	0.5%	1.4%	0.6%	23.8%	2.7%	11.9%	5.0%	21.7%	3.6%	14.6%	12.5%	59
SI	0.2%	1.1%	1.9%	0.6%	23.4%	3.4%	20.0%	11.3%	12.9%	1.2%	11.6%	12.3%	10
SK	4.3%	0.1%	1.3%	0.2%	25.7%	0.8%	21.3%	3.4%	24.0%	0.4%	12.3%	6.2%	23
UK	3.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	9.8%	4.8%	7.9%	5.7%	18.9%	11.2%	15.8%	20.8%	178
EU	2.6%	0.6%	1.4%	0.5%	18.2%	4.3%	13.3%	7.8%	19.4%	4.4%	14.6%	12.7%	1,932

C: capital compensation; H: labour compensation to high-skilled labour;
M: labour compensation to medium-skilled labour; L: labour compensation
to low-skilled labour

In 2014, 9.3% of the value added generated in Austria by its exports to the rest of the EU corresponded to compensation to high skilled labour in the services sector.

J.3. Value added by Member State in its intra-EU exports by sector (2014, %)



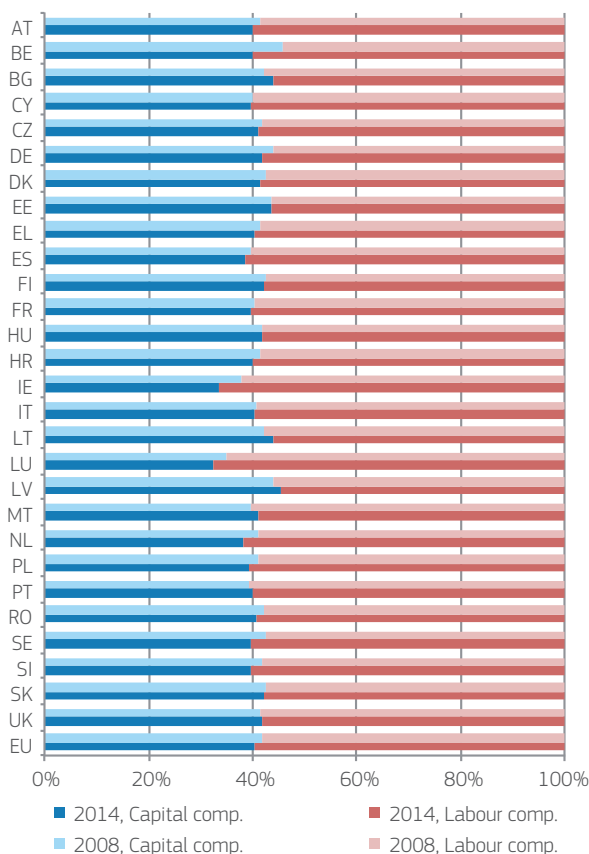
In 2014, 32% of the EU value added embodied in intra-EU exports was used to pay for labour compensation in the services sector. In 2014, this figure accounted for more than 45% in Cyprus, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom. For manufacturing sectors, in 2014 labour compensation accounted for more than 30% in Germany, Italy and Slovenia.

J.4. EU value added in intra-EU exports to each Member State (2008, 2014; % and billion EUR)

	2008					2014				
	Capital	Low	Medium	High	Total	Capital	Low	Medium	High	Total
AT	42%	8%	31%	20%	68	40%	6%	34%	20%	75
BE	46%	11%	24%	19%	106	40%	9%	28%	23%	111
BG	42%	11%	30%	17%	9	44%	9%	28%	19%	11
CY	40%	14%	27%	19%	4	40%	11%	28%	21%	3
CZ	42%	8%	30%	19%	44	41%	6%	33%	20%	52
DE	44%	12%	26%	17%	330	42%	10%	28%	20%	380
DK	43%	11%	28%	18%	48	41%	8%	30%	20%	46
EE	44%	9%	28%	19%	5	43%	7%	29%	21%	6
EL	41%	13%	27%	19%	32	40%	11%	30%	19%	18
ES	40%	14%	27%	20%	133	38%	11%	30%	21%	107
FI	43%	10%	27%	20%	29	42%	8%	29%	21%	31
FR	40%	14%	27%	19%	220	39%	11%	29%	20%	239
HR	41%	11%	30%	18%	9	40%	8%	33%	19%	8
HU	42%	9%	31%	19%	36	42%	6%	33%	19%	38
IE	38%	14%	26%	22%	50	33%	13%	28%	26%	48
IT	41%	11%	28%	21%	153	40%	9%	29%	22%	156
LT	42%	10%	31%	17%	7	44%	7%	31%	17%	8
LU	35%	12%	25%	27%	30	33%	10%	26%	31%	37
LV	44%	8%	30%	18%	5	45%	6%	29%	19%	5
MT	40%	11%	25%	24%	4	41%	8%	24%	27%	5
NL	41%	11%	27%	21%	103	38%	9%	30%	22%	114
PL	41%	10%	29%	20%	68	39%	8%	33%	20%	76
PT	39%	17%	23%	21%	34	40%	13%	24%	24%	30
RO	42%	11%	29%	18%	24	41%	8%	32%	19%	25
SE	43%	11%	27%	20%	65	40%	9%	30%	22%	67
SI	42%	11%	30%	17%	11	40%	8%	33%	19%	10
SK	43%	8%	33%	17%	21	42%	6%	35%	18%	24
UK	42%	12%	26%	20%	178	42%	9%	29%	21%	204
EU	42%	12%	27%	19%	1,828	40%	9%	29%	21%	1,932

In 2014, intra-EU exports to Austria generated 75bn EUR of value added in the EU, of which 20% corresponded to compensation for high skilled labour.

J.4. EU value added in intra-EU exports to each Member State (2008, 2014; %)



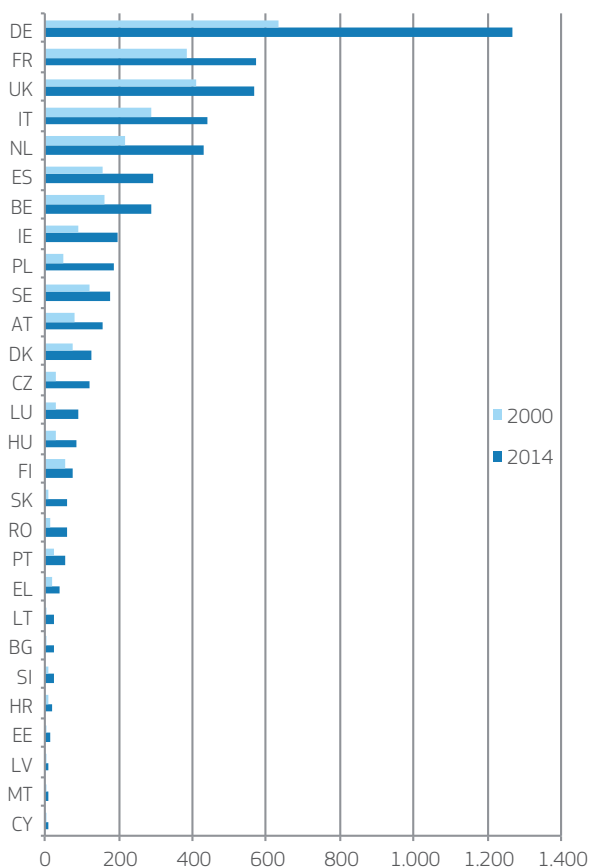
In 2014, labour compensation accounted for 60% of the EU value added embodied in intra-EU exports (58% in 2008): 29% was compensation for medium skilled labour, 21% remuneration for high skilled labour and 9% compensation for low skilled labour. Capital compensation represented 40% of the value added generated by intra-EU exports (42% in 2008). In 2014, Ireland and Luxembourg had low shares of capital compensation (below 34% of the EU total value added embodied in their imports from the rest of the EU).

K. Background data

K.1. Total exports (2000-2014; billion EUR)

	2000	2007	2014	2014 - 2000	2014 / 2000
AT	79	132	159	80	101.1%
BE	161	226	288	127	78.9%
BG	2	14	24	22	1407.7%
CY	3	6	7	4	102.0%
CZ	30	87	122	92	304.3%
DE	634	1,058	1,266	632	99.7%
DK	75	111	128	54	71.7%
EE	2	8	14	12	524.0%
EL	19	41	42	24	126.1%
ES	159	245	293	134	84.1%
FI	55	79	76	21	38.4%
FR	386	493	572	186	48.2%
HR	8	15	18	9	117.0%
HU	30	74	88	57	189.7%
IE	89	155	198	109	123.2%
IT	290	413	443	153	52.9%
LT	3	12	25	21	622.1%
LU	29	59	89	60	210.8%
LV	2	7	11	9	400.4%
MT	3	6	10	7	201.2%
NL	216	322	433	217	100.7%
PL	49	119	189	140	283.8%
PT	24	45	58	34	140.9%
RO	12	34	58	46	368.0%
SE	119	164	177	59	49.4%
SI	8	20	23	15	201.4%
SK	8	42	62	54	656.3%
UK	410	527	566	155	37.8%
EU	2,905	4,515	5,438	2,532	87.2%

In 2014, Germany exported 1,266bn EUR to other EU Member States and to the rest of the world.

K.1. Total exports (2000, 2014; billion EUR)

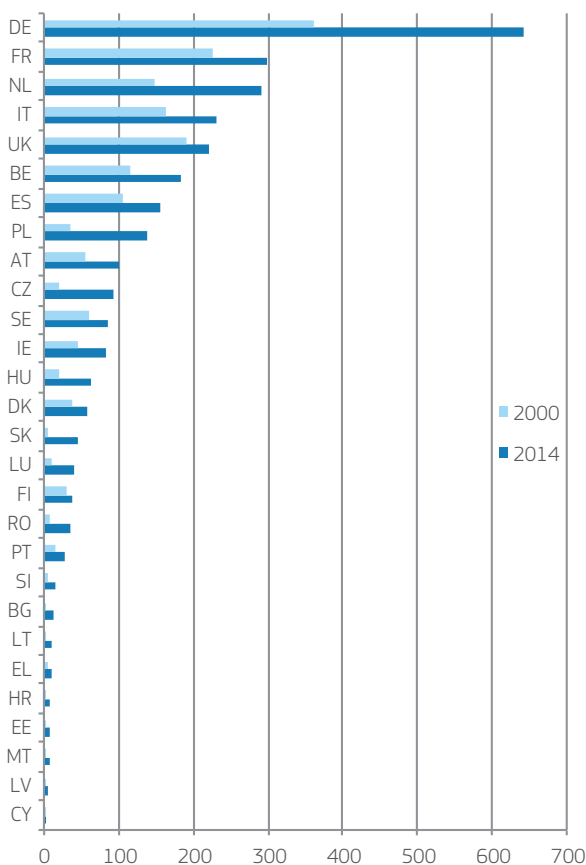
Between 2000 and 2014, total EU exports (including intra-EU trade and exports outside the EU) increased by 2,532bn EUR in nominal terms, reaching a total of 5,438bn EUR. This growth was driven by Germany (+632bn EUR), the Netherlands (+217bn EUR), France (+186bn EUR) and the United Kingdom (+155bn EUR). In 2014, Germany was responsible for 23.3% of total EU exports, France for 10.5%, the United Kingdom for 10.4% and Italy for 8.1%.

K.2. Intra-EU exports (2000-2014; billion EUR)

	2000	2007	2014	2014 - 2000	2014 / 2000
AT	56	89	101	45	79.7%
BE	117	164	184	68	57.8%
BG	1	7	13	12	1698.4%
CY	2	4	4	2	128.1%
CZ	21	71	93	71	334.1%
DE	361	589	642	281	77.9%
DK	38	53	57	19	50.0%
EE	1	6	8	7	475.9%
EL	6	13	10	4	65.1%
ES	106	158	157	50	47.4%
FI	31	39	37	6	19.1%
FR	226	284	299	73	32.3%
HR	3	8	9	6	205.5%
HU	20	55	64	44	215.3%
IE	46	76	82	36	79.1%
IT	164	237	230	66	40.2%
LT	2	7	12	10	544.3%
LU	11	36	40	29	265.5%
LV	1	4	6	5	402.1%
MT	2	4	7	5	260.6%
NL	147	208	291	144	97.8%
PL	35	90	138	103	294.3%
PT	16	28	29	13	76.7%
RO	7	21	36	29	405.2%
SE	60	83	85	25	42.4%
SI	6	15	16	10	178.1%
SK	6	33	45	38	598.0%
UK	192	243	220	28	14.6%
EU	1,686	2,626	2,914	1,228	72.9%

In 2014, Germany exported 642bn EUR to the rest of the EU.

K.2. Intra-EU exports (2000, 2014; billion EUR)



Between 2000 and 2014, intra-EU exports increased by 1,228bn EUR in nominal terms, reaching a total of 2,914bn EUR. This growth was driven by Germany (+281bn EUR), the Netherlands (+144bn EUR) and Poland (+103bn EUR). In 2014, Germany was responsible for 22% of the intra-EU, France for 10.3% and the Netherlands for 10%.

K.3. Intra-EU exports by trading partner (2014; billion EUR)

	Exports to																												Total
	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	
AT	20	08	01	43	465	08	01	06	22	07	60	17	51	04	99	02	03	02	02	22	39	03	20	21	21	23	41	101	
BE	2.7	05	02	23	470	24	02	13	6.7	1.7	356	03	1.5	19	110	05	63	02	01	275	43	14	09	60	03	0.7	210	184	
BG	0.7	12	01	03	22	01	00	11	04	01	08	01	03	01	18	00	00	00	00	04	04	01	13	02	01	01	06	13	
CY	0.1	02	00	01	02	04	01	04	00	00	01	00	01	00	02	00	00	00	08	01	02	00	01	01	00	00	03	4	
CZ	54	36	06	01	35.1	13	02	02	29	07	57	04	36	05	43	03	02	01	00	25	71	04	13	18	05	84	51	93	
DE	584	316	31	07	323	182	16	58	380	113	1007	24	205	71	638	21	77	11	03	548	464	75	98	245	35	110	778	642	
DK	06	16	02	00	06	145	02	05	18	30	34	01	14	06	20	03	02	02	01	27	23	03	03	120	01	02	80	57	
EE	0.1	02	00	00	00	06	03	00	02	17	02	00	00	00	01	05	00	08	00	02	02	00	00	23	00	00	03	8	
EL	02	04	10	07	01	15	01	00	05	01	05	01	01	00	19	00	01	00	00	03	02	01	05	02	01	00	13	10	
ES	2.1	61	22	03	19	276	16	01	24	1.1	393	02	1.1	14	183	04	05	01	01	62	41	189	12	23	06	06	162	157	
FI	06	18	01	00	03	81	14	15	01	10	20	00	02	09	16	04	01	06	00	30	15	01	01	88	00	01	32	37	
FR	40	288	09	04	40	733	37	03	27	382	20	04	34	43	366	05	55	03	03	187	80	52	31	63	07	23	452	299	
HR	10	05	01	00	02	14	01	00	02	00	03	05	00	17	00	00	00	00	00	02	02	00	01	02	11	02	04	9	
HU	47	14	08	00	28	226	07	02	03	22	04	37	08	05	45	02	03	01	00	19	31	02	44	12	07	30	34	64	
IE	09	53	01	00	07	114	18	01	06	38	09	79	01	05	59	01	25	01	01	58	16	08	03	30	01	01	281	82	

In 2014, the Czech Republic exported 35.1bn EUR to Germany.

(continues next page)

	Exports to																															
	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Total			
Exports by	IT	8.4	7.8	1.7	0.5	4.3	57.6	3.2	0.4	4.5	193	1.8	47.1	2.2	3.5	2.7		0.7	2.1	0.4	0.8	7.4	100	3.0	5.6	4.5	2.8	2.2	25.4	230		
	LT	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4		0.0	1.5	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.0	12		
	LU	1.5	5.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	8.7	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.3	4.1	0.0	0.4	2.9	4.1	0.0		0.1	1.7	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.1	2.4	40		
	LV	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0		0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	6			
	MT	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0		0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	2.9	7		
	NL	3.3	36.3	0.5	0.2	3.1	111.0	4.3	0.5	1.6	86	32	32.4	0.4	2.2	9.9	21.7	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.9		5.5	1.8	1.2	6.3	0.4	0.9	32.8	291		
	PL	3.9	5.0	0.8	0.2	10.0	47.7	3.5	1.2	0.6	4.8	1.7	10.3	0.4	4.3	1.0	8.5	2.3	0.4	1.1	0.1	6.2		0.6	2.7	5.6	0.6	4.1	10.7	138		
	PT	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	4.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	9.2	0.2	4.9	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4		0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	2.9	29		
	RO	2.5	1.8	1.3	0.1	0.7	9.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.1	3.7	0.1	2.0	0.2	5.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.1		0.7	0.2	0.5	1.6	36		
SE	1.6	4.7	0.2	0.1	1.0	15.4	13.7	1.1	0.4	2.5	10.7	6.5	0.1	0.7	1.3	3.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	6.2	3.4	0.6	0.3		0.1	0.3	9.1	85			
SI	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3		0.3	0.4	16			
SK	3.4	0.9	0.2	0.0	5.8	11.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.2	2.9	0.2	3.1	0.3	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	3.8	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.3		3.5	45			
UK	2.6	15.8	0.6	0.8	2.3	40.8	6.1	0.4	2.0	9.8	2.8	35.1	0.4	1.6	26.0	16.4	0.4	17.9	0.3	1.5	17.8	5.4	2.3	1.2	8.9	0.3	0.6		220			
EU	112	165	16	5	79	605	67	10	27	156	45	356	12	57	63	232	11	47	8	8	172	116	44	39	101	15	38	308	2,914			

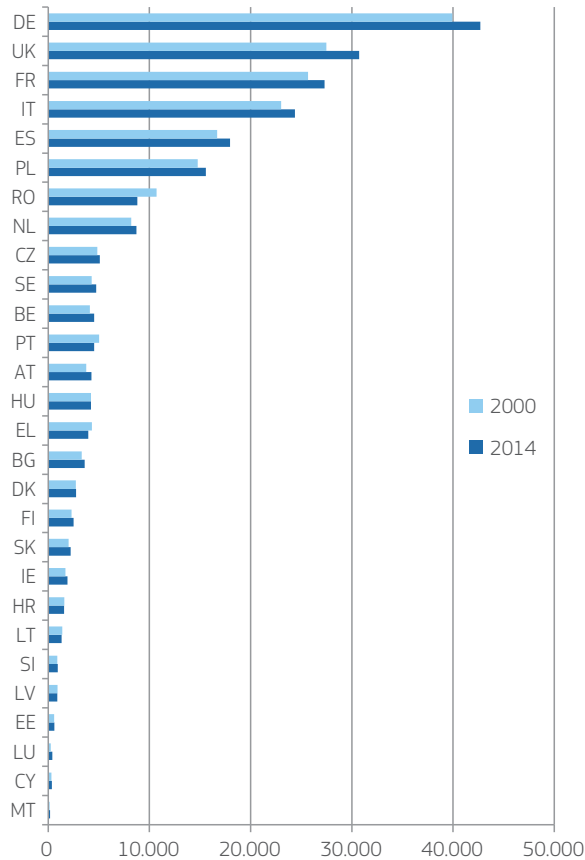
In 2014, Germany was the main destination of intra-EU exports (21% of total), followed by France (1.2%) and the United Kingdom (11%). More than 30% of the intra-EU exports of Austria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, the Netherlands and Poland were conveyed to Germany.

K.4. Employment (2000-2014; 1,000 jobs)

	2000	2007	2014	2014 - 2000	2014 / 2000
AT	3,756	4,014	4,268	512	13.6%
BE	4,109	4,374	4,550	441	10.7%
BG	3,319	3,824	3,600	281	8.5%
CY	316	389	358	41	13.0%
CZ	4,859	5,093	5,109	250	5.1%
DE	39,917	40,325	42,706	2,789	7.0%
DK	2,736	2,877	2,765	29	1.1%
EE	589	649	619	30	5.1%
EL	4,308	4,795	3,963	-346	-8.0%
ES	16,691	21,285	17,965	1,274	7.6%
FI	2,298	2,507	2,499	200	8.7%
FR	25,672	27,042	27,295	1,623	6.3%
HR	1,598	1,719	1,570	-28	-1.7%
HU	4,237	4,198	4,234	-3	-0.1%
IE	1,712	2,163	1,914	203	11.8%
IT	23,021	25,295	24,368	1,347	5.9%
LT	1,399	1,446	1,317	-82	-5.9%
LU	263	334	405	142	54.2%
LV	924	1,069	898	-26	-2.8%
MT	151	159	194	43	28.2%
NL	8,207	8,758	8,727	520	6.3%
PL	14,777	15,156	15,572	795	5.4%
PT	5,042	5,062	4,545	-496	-9.8%
RO	10,707	9,366	8,804	-1,903	-17.8%
SE	4,301	4,530	4,750	449	10.4%
SI	906	976	940	35	3.8%
SK	2,013	2,176	2,223	210	10.4%
UK	27,482	29,373	30,726	3,244	11.8%
EU	215,311	228,952	226,884	11,573	5.4%

In 2014, nearly 43m people were employed in Germany.

K.4. Employment (2000, 2014; 1,000 jobs)



Between 2000 and 2014, employment in the EU increased by 11.6m jobs to a total of 226.9m (+5%). During this period, employment increased in all Member States with the exception of Greece (-8%), Croatia (-2%), Lithuania (-6%), Latvia (-3%), Portugal (-10%) and Romania (-18%).

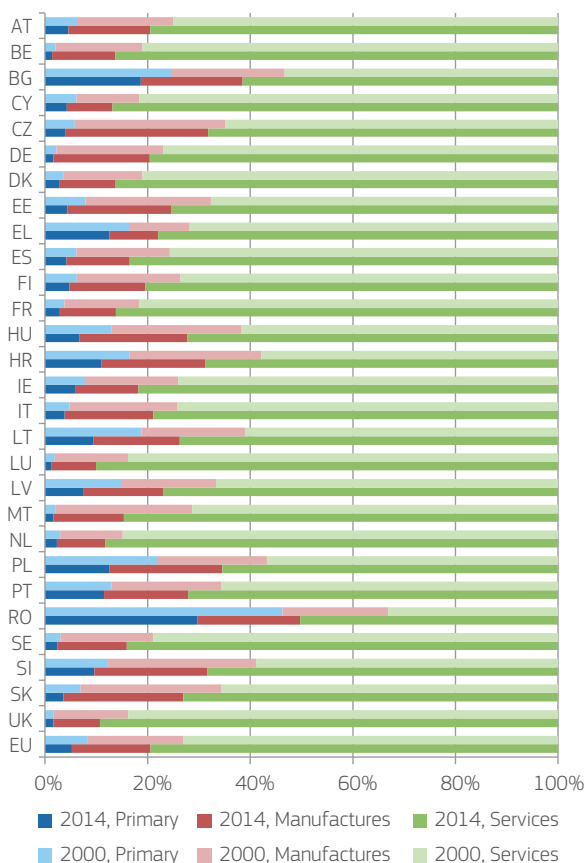
K.5. Employment by sector (2000, 2014; % and 1,000 jobs)

	2000				2014			
	P	M	S	Total	P	M	S	Total
AT	6%	19%	75%	3,756	5%	16%	80%	4,268
BE	2%	17%	81%	4,109	1%	12%	86%	4,550
BG	25%	22%	53%	3,319	19%	20%	61%	3,600
CY	6%	12%	82%	316	4%	9%	87%	358
CZ	6%	29%	65%	4,859	4%	28%	68%	5,109
DE	2%	21%	77%	39,917	2%	19%	80%	42,706
DK	4%	15%	81%	2,736	3%	11%	86%	2,765
EE	8%	24%	68%	589	4%	20%	75%	619
EL	16%	12%	72%	4,308	13%	9%	78%	3,963
ES	6%	18%	76%	16,691	4%	12%	84%	17,965
FI	6%	20%	74%	2,298	5%	15%	80%	2,499
FR	4%	15%	82%	25,672	3%	11%	86%	27,295
HR	16%	26%	58%	1,598	11%	20%	69%	1,570
HU	13%	25%	62%	4,237	7%	21%	72%	4,234
IE	8%	18%	74%	1,712	6%	12%	82%	1,914
IT	5%	21%	74%	23,021	4%	17%	79%	24,368
LT	19%	20%	61%	1,399	9%	17%	74%	1,317
LU	2%	14%	84%	263	1%	9%	90%	405
LV	15%	18%	67%	924	8%	15%	77%	898
MT	2%	27%	71%	151	2%	14%	85%	194
NL	3%	12%	85%	8,207	2%	9%	88%	8,727
PL	22%	21%	57%	14,777	13%	22%	65%	15,572
PT	13%	21%	66%	5,042	12%	16%	72%	4,545
RO	46%	21%	33%	10,707	30%	20%	50%	8,804
SE	3%	18%	79%	4,301	2%	13%	84%	4,750
SI	12%	29%	59%	906	10%	22%	68%	940
SK	7%	27%	66%	2,013	4%	23%	73%	2,223
UK	2%	15%	84%	27,482	2%	9%	89%	30,726
EU	8%	19%	73%	215,311	5%	15%	79%	226,884

P: primary; M: manufacturing; S: services

In 2014, 19% of employment in Germany was in the manufacturing sector.

K.5. Employment by sector (2000, 2014; %)



In 2014, services accounted for 79% of EU employment (up from 73% in 2000). The share of primary and manufacturing sectors was 5% and 15% respectively (down from 8% and 19% in 2000). In 2014, the share of services in total employment was at least 85% in Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The Czech Republic had the highest share of employment in manufacturing (28%), followed by Slovakia (23%) and Slovenia (22%).

K.6. Employment by industry (2014; % and 1,000 jobs)

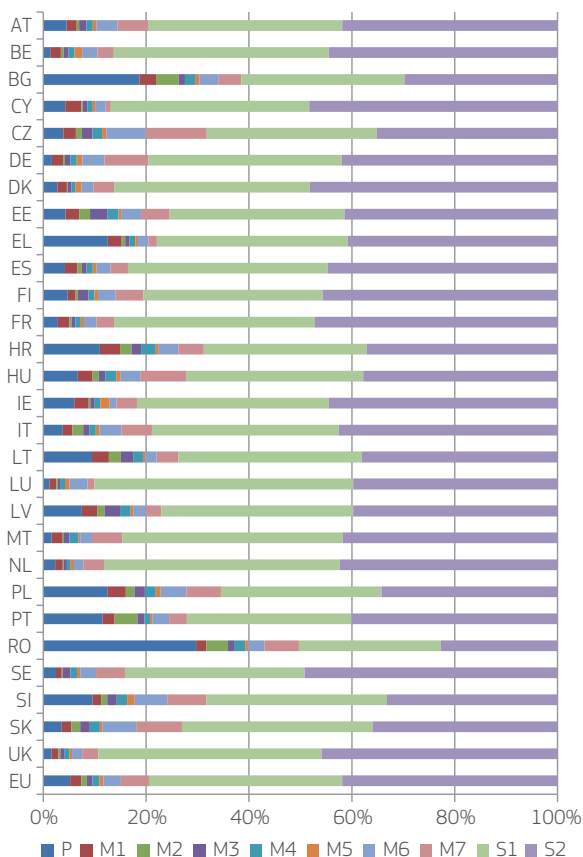
	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	Total
AT	5%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	4%	6%	38%	42%	4,268
BE	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	3%	42%	44%	4,550
BG	19%	3%	4%	1%	2%	1%	4%	4%	32%	30%	3,600
CY	4%	3%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	39%	48%	358
CZ	4%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	8%	12%	33%	35%	5,109
DE	2%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	4%	8%	38%	42%	42,706
DK	3%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	4%	38%	48%	2,765
EE	4%	3%	2%	3%	2%	1%	4%	6%	34%	41%	619
EL	13%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	37%	41%	3,963
ES	4%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	3%	39%	45%	17,965
FI	5%	2%	0%	2%	1%	1%	3%	5%	35%	46%	2,499
FR	3%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	39%	47%	27,295
HR	11%	4%	2%	2%	3%	1%	4%	5%	32%	37%	1,570
HU	7%	3%	1%	1%	2%	1%	4%	9%	34%	38%	4,234
IE	6%	3%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	4%	37%	44%	1,914
IT	4%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	4%	6%	36%	43%	24,368
LT	9%	3%	2%	2%	2%	0%	2%	4%	36%	38%	1,317
LU	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	3%	1%	50%	40%	405
LV	8%	3%	1%	3%	2%	1%	2%	3%	37%	40%	898
MT	2%	2%	0%	1%	2%	0%	2%	6%	43%	42%	194
NL	2%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	4%	46%	42%	8,727
PL	13%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	5%	7%	31%	34%	15,572
PT	12%	2%	4%	1%	1%	0%	3%	3%	32%	40%	4,545
RO	30%	2%	4%	1%	2%	1%	3%	7%	28%	23%	8,804
SE	2%	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%	3%	6%	35%	49%	4,750
SI	10%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	6%	8%	35%	33%	940
SK	4%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	7%	9%	37%	36%	2,223
UK	2%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	2%	3%	43%	46%	30,726
EU	5%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	5%	38%	42%	226,884

P: primary; M1: food, beverages, tobacco; M2: textiles; M3: wood, paper, printing;
M4: energy; M5: chemicals, M6: other non-metallic and basic metals;
M7: machinery and transport equipment, S1: transport, trade and business
services; S2: other services.

In 2014, 4% of employment in Bulgaria was in the other metallic and basic metals industries (M6).

K.6. Employment by industry

(2014; %)



In 2014, 42% of EU employment was in other service industries (S2) and 38% in the transport, trade and business services industries (S1). The machinery and transport equipment industries (M7) and primary (P) accounted for 5% of total employment in the EU.

K.7. Employment by skill

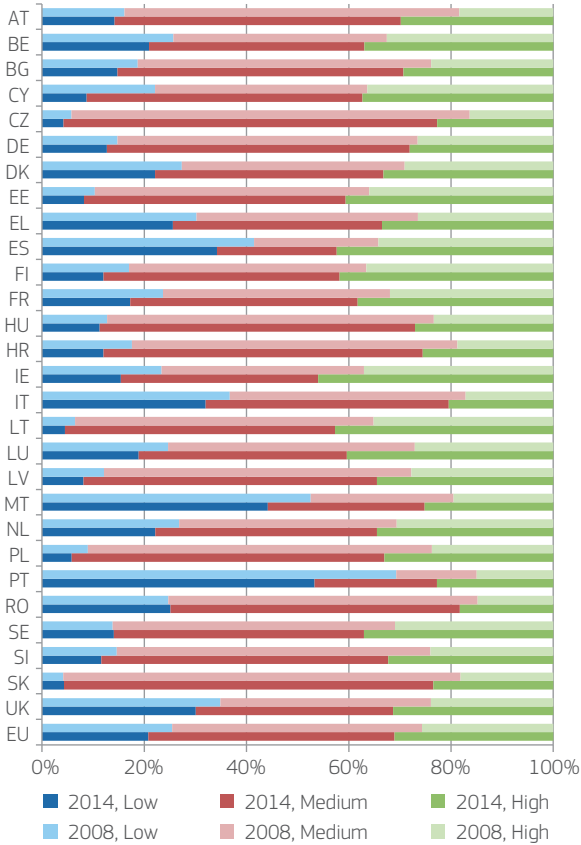
(2008, 2014; % and 1,000 jobs)

	2008				2014			
	Low	Medium	High	Total	Low	Medium	High	Total
AT	16%	66%	18%	4,090	14%	56%	30%	4,268
BE	26%	42%	33%	4,453	21%	42%	37%	4,550
BG	19%	57%	24%	3,916	15%	56%	29%	3,600
CY	22%	42%	36%	396	9%	54%	37%	358
CZ	6%	78%	16%	5,204	4%	73%	23%	5,109
DE	15%	59%	27%	40,856	13%	59%	28%	42,706
DK	27%	44%	29%	2,911	22%	45%	33%	2,765
EE	10%	54%	36%	646	8%	51%	41%	619
EL	30%	43%	26%	4,856	26%	41%	34%	3,963
ES	41%	24%	34%	21,324	34%	23%	42%	17,965
FI	17%	46%	37%	2,563	12%	46%	42%	2,499
FR	24%	44%	32%	27,167	17%	45%	38%	27,295
HR	18%	64%	19%	1,780	12%	62%	26%	1,570
HU	13%	64%	23%	4,116	11%	62%	27%	4,234
IE	23%	40%	37%	2,147	15%	39%	46%	1,914
IT	37%	46%	17%	25,349	32%	48%	20%	24,368
LT	6%	58%	35%	1,425	4%	53%	43%	1,317
LU	25%	48%	27%	350	19%	41%	40%	405
LV	12%	60%	28%	1,057	8%	57%	35%	898
MT	53%	28%	19%	168	44%	31%	25%	194
NL	27%	43%	31%	8,907	22%	43%	35%	8,727
PL	9%	67%	24%	15,732	6%	61%	33%	15,572
PT	69%	16%	15%	5,080	53%	24%	23%	4,545
RO	25%	60%	15%	9,349	25%	57%	18%	8,804
SE	14%	55%	31%	4,567	14%	49%	37%	4,750
SI	15%	61%	24%	1,001	12%	56%	32%	940
SK	4%	78%	18%	2,248	4%	72%	23%	2,223
UK	35%	41%	24%	29,629	30%	39%	31%	30,726
EU	25%	49%	26%	231,287	21%	48%	31%	226,884

In 2014, 28% of total employment in Germany was high-skilled.

K.7. Employment by skill

(2008, 2014; %)



In 2014, medium-skilled jobs represented 48% of total EU employment (49% in 2008). The share of high-skilled employment was 31% (26% in 2008) while low-skilled workers made up 21% (25% in 2008) of the total. Ireland and Spain were the only Member States where high-skilled employment was the most important skill category (46% and 42% of the employment respectively).

K.8. Employment by gender

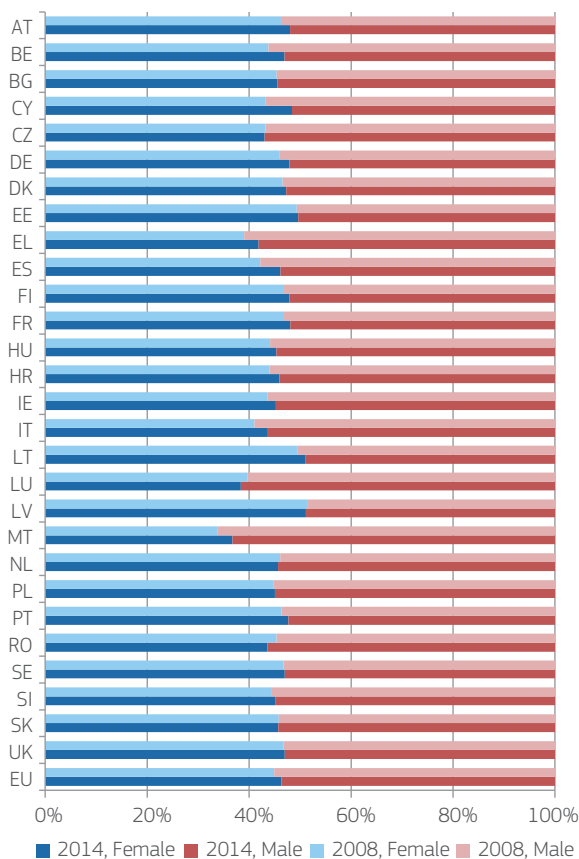
(2008, 2014; % and 1,000 jobs)

	2008			2014		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
AT	46%	54%	4,090	48%	52%	4,268
BE	44%	56%	4,453	47%	53%	4,550
BG	45%	55%	3,916	46%	54%	3,600
CY	43%	57%	396	48%	52%	358
CZ	43%	57%	5,204	43%	57%	5,109
DE	46%	54%	40,856	48%	52%	42,706
DK	47%	53%	2,911	47%	53%	2,765
EE	49%	51%	646	50%	50%	619
EL	39%	61%	4,856	42%	58%	3,963
ES	42%	58%	21,324	46%	54%	17,965
FI	47%	53%	2,563	48%	52%	2,499
FR	47%	53%	27,167	48%	52%	27,295
HR	44%	56%	1,780	46%	54%	1,570
HU	44%	56%	4,116	45%	55%	4,234
IE	44%	56%	2,147	45%	55%	1,914
IT	41%	59%	25,349	43%	57%	24,368
LT	50%	50%	1,425	51%	49%	1,317
LU	40%	60%	350	38%	62%	405
LV	51%	49%	1,057	51%	49%	898
MT	34%	66%	168	37%	63%	194
NL	46%	54%	8,907	46%	54%	8,727
PL	45%	55%	15,732	45%	55%	15,572
PT	46%	54%	5,080	48%	52%	4,545
RO	45%	55%	9,349	44%	56%	8,804
SE	47%	53%	4,567	47%	53%	4,750
SI	44%	56%	1,001	45%	55%	940
SK	46%	54%	2,248	46%	54%	2,223
UK	47%	53%	29,629	47%	53%	30,726
EU	45%	55%	231,287	46%	54%	226,884

In 2014, female workers accounted for 48% of the total employment in Germany.

K.8. Employment by gender

(2008, 2014; %)



In 2014, male workers made up 54% of EU employment (55% in 2008). Male employment was dominant in all Member States except Latvia and Lithuania.

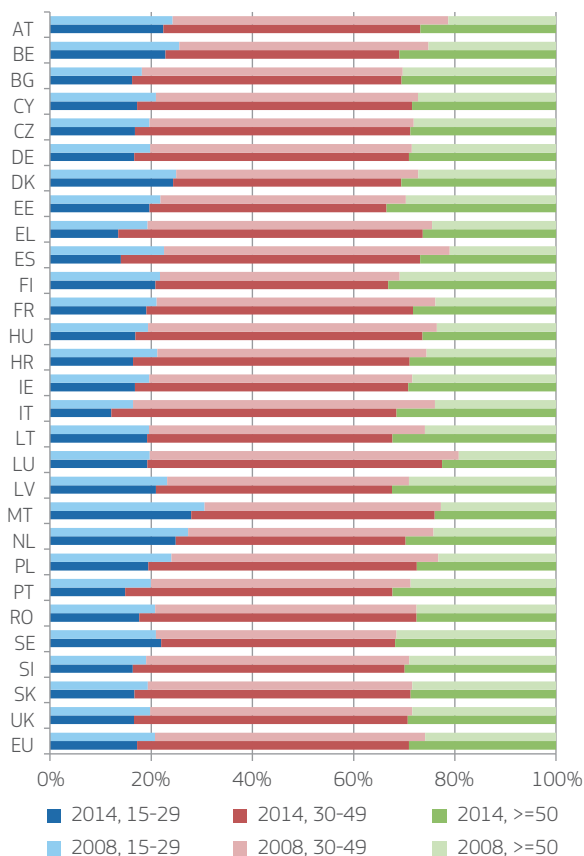
K.9. Employment by age

(2008, 2014; % and 1,000 jobs)

	2008				2014			
	15-29	30-49	>=50	Total	15-29	30-49	>=50	Total
AT	24%	54%	21%	4,090	22%	51%	27%	4,268
BE	26%	49%	25%	4,453	23%	46%	31%	4,550
BG	18%	52%	30%	3,916	16%	53%	31%	3,600
CY	21%	52%	27%	396	17%	54%	28%	358
CZ	20%	52%	28%	5,204	17%	54%	29%	5,109
DE	20%	52%	29%	40,856	17%	54%	29%	42,706
DK	25%	48%	27%	2,911	24%	45%	31%	2,765
EE	22%	49%	30%	646	20%	47%	33%	619
EL	19%	56%	24%	4,856	13%	60%	26%	3,963
ES	23%	56%	21%	21,324	14%	59%	27%	17,965
FI	22%	47%	31%	2,563	21%	46%	33%	2,499
FR	21%	55%	24%	27,167	19%	53%	28%	27,295
HR	21%	53%	26%	1,780	16%	55%	29%	1,570
HU	19%	57%	24%	4,116	17%	57%	26%	4,234
IE	20%	52%	28%	2,147	17%	54%	29%	1,914
IT	16%	60%	24%	25,349	12%	56%	32%	24,368
LT	20%	55%	26%	1,425	19%	48%	32%	1,317
LU	20%	61%	19%	350	19%	58%	23%	405
LV	23%	48%	29%	1,057	21%	47%	32%	898
MT	31%	47%	23%	168	28%	48%	24%	194
NL	27%	48%	24%	8,907	25%	45%	30%	8,727
PL	24%	53%	23%	15,732	19%	53%	28%	15,572
PT	20%	51%	29%	5,080	15%	53%	32%	4,545
RO	21%	52%	28%	9,349	18%	55%	28%	8,804
SE	21%	48%	32%	4,567	22%	46%	32%	4,750
SI	19%	52%	29%	1,001	16%	54%	30%	940
SK	19%	52%	28%	2,248	17%	55%	29%	2,223
UK	20%	52%	28%	29,629	17%	54%	29%	30,726
EU	21%	53%	26%	231,287	17%	54%	29%	226,884

In 2014, 29% of the workers in Germany were over 50 years old.

K.9. Employment by age (2008, 2014; %)

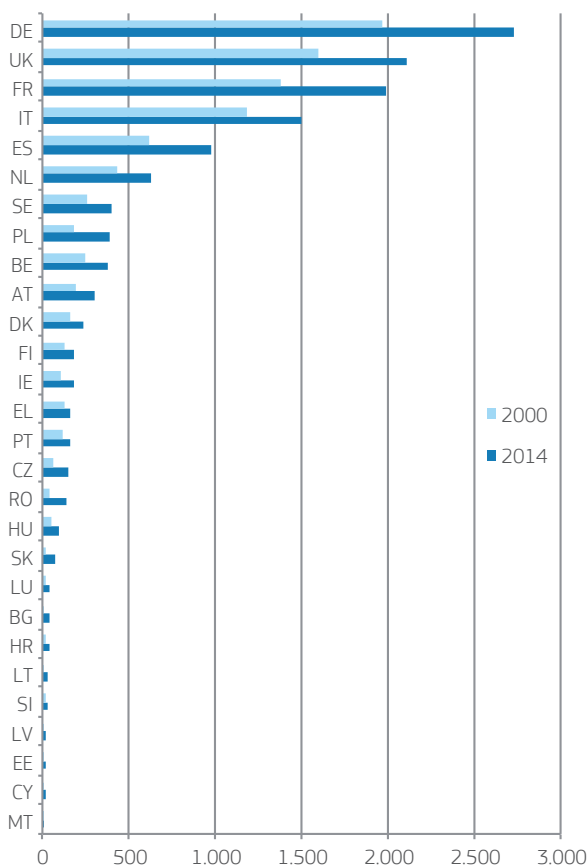


In 2014, workers between 30 and 49 years old made up 54% of the employment in the EU (53% in 2008). Workers over 50 years old represented 29% (26% in 2008) of the total and workers between 15 and 29 years old 17% (down from 21% in 2008). Workers between 30 and 49 years old were dominant in all Member States.

K.10. Value added (2000-2014; billion EUR)

	2000	2007	2014	2014 - 2000	2014 / 2000
AT	197	262	305	108	55.2%
BE	251	337	378	127	50.6%
BG	13	30	40	26	200.7%
CY	10	16	16	6	61.8%
CZ	64	134	149	85	132.2%
DE	1,972	2,353	2,725	753	38.2%
DK	161	210	238	77	47.7%
EE	6	15	19	13	227.0%
EL	132	214	163	31	23.4%
ES	620	1,040	982	361	58.3%
FI	125	172	187	62	49.2%
FR	1,383	1,814	1,994	611	44.2%
HR	21	40	39	18	83.8%
HU	47	93	95	48	102.9%
IE	103	187	178	75	72.9%
IT	1,180	1,540	1,504	324	27.4%
LT	11	27	35	23	205.1%
LU	22	35	46	24	113.0%
LV	8	21	22	14	170.3%
MT	4	5	7	3	80.4%
NL	434	603	624	190	43.7%
PL	178	300	385	208	117.1%
PT	121	164	162	41	34.3%
RO	39	117	141	102	263.5%
SE	262	332	401	139	53.1%
SI	20	33	34	14	69.4%
SK	21	54	73	52	243.1%
UK	1,595	2,060	2,112	517	32.4%
EU	9,002	12,210	13,056	4,054	45.0%

In 2014, total value added in Germany reached 2,725bn EUR.

K.10. Value added (2000, 2014; 1,000 jobs)

Between 2000 and 2014, value added in the EU increased in nominal terms by 4,054bn EUR to a total of 13,056bn EUR (+45%). In 2014, Germany generated 21% of the value added of the EU, the United Kingdom 16%, France 15%, Italy 12% and Spain 8%.

K.11. Value added by sector

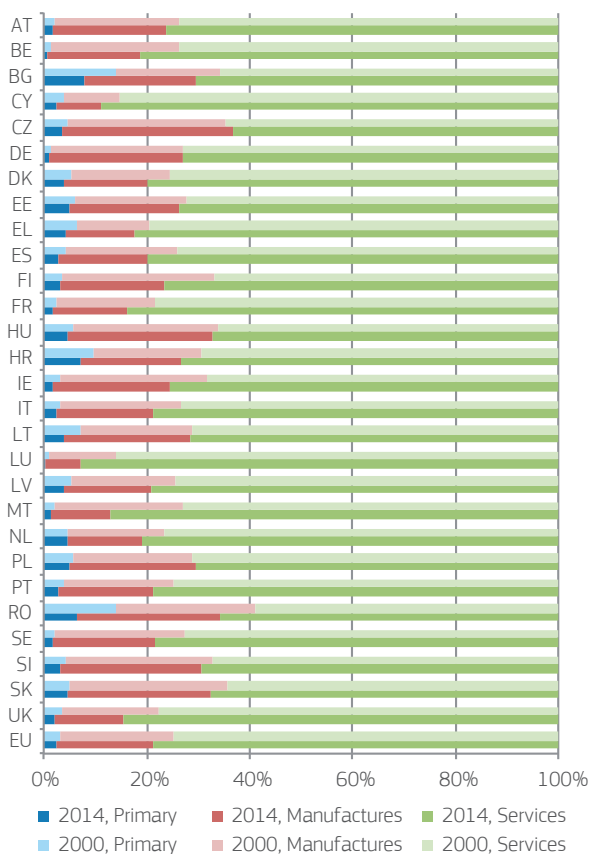
(2000, 2014; % and billion EUR)

	2000				2014			
	P	M	S	Total	P	M	S	Total
AT	2%	24%	74%	197	2%	22%	76%	305
BE	2%	25%	74%	251	1%	18%	81%	378
BG	14%	20%	66%	13	8%	22%	70%	40
CY	4%	11%	85%	10	3%	9%	89%	16
CZ	5%	31%	65%	64	3%	33%	63%	149
DE	1%	26%	73%	1,972	1%	26%	73%	2,725
DK	5%	19%	75%	161	4%	16%	80%	238
EE	6%	21%	72%	6	5%	21%	74%	19
EL	7%	14%	80%	132	4%	13%	82%	163
ES	4%	22%	74%	620	3%	17%	80%	982
FI	4%	30%	67%	125	3%	20%	77%	187
FR	3%	19%	78%	1,383	2%	14%	84%	1,994
HR	10%	21%	69%	21	7%	20%	73%	39
HU	6%	28%	66%	47	5%	28%	67%	95
IE	3%	28%	68%	103	2%	22%	76%	178
IT	3%	23%	73%	1,180	3%	19%	79%	1,504
LT	7%	22%	71%	11	4%	25%	72%	35
LU	1%	13%	86%	22	0%	7%	93%	46
LV	5%	20%	74%	8	4%	17%	79%	22
MT	2%	25%	73%	4	1%	11%	87%	7
NL	5%	19%	77%	434	5%	15%	81%	624
PL	6%	23%	71%	178	5%	25%	70%	385
PT	4%	21%	75%	121	3%	19%	79%	162
RO	14%	27%	59%	39	7%	28%	66%	141
SE	2%	25%	73%	262	2%	20%	79%	401
SI	4%	29%	67%	20	3%	28%	69%	34
SK	5%	30%	64%	21	5%	28%	68%	73
UK	4%	19%	78%	1,595	2%	13%	84%	2,112
EU	3%	22%	75%	9,002	2%	19%	79%	13,056

P: primary; M: manufacturing; S: services

In 2014, 26% of the value added in Germany was in the manufacturing sector.

K.11. Value added by sector (2000, 2014; %)



In 2014, services accounted for 79% of EU value added (up from 75% in 2000). The share of primary and manufacturing sectors was 2% and 19% respectively (down from 3% and 22% in 2000). In 2014, the share of services in total value added was over 80% in Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Greece, Spain, France, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The Czech Republic had the highest share of value added in manufacturing (33%), followed by Hungary, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia (28%).

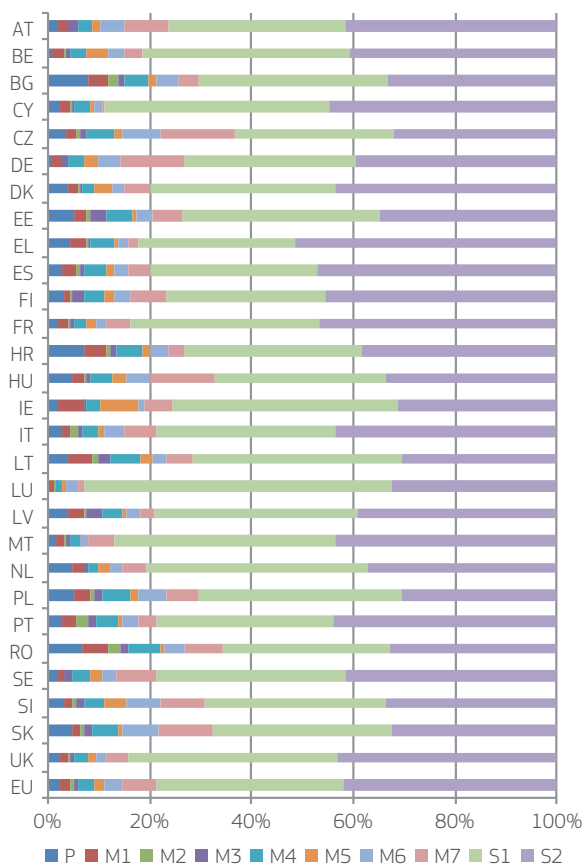
K.12. Value added by industry (2014; % and billion EUR)

	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	Total
AT	2%	2%	0%	2%	3%	2%	5%	9%	35%	42%	305
BE	1%	2%	0%	1%	3%	4%	3%	4%	41%	41%	378
BG	8%	4%	2%	1%	5%	1%	4%	4%	37%	33%	40
CY	3%	2%	0%	0%	3%	1%	1%	1%	44%	45%	16
CZ	3%	2%	1%	1%	5%	2%	7%	15%	31%	32%	149
DE	1%	2%	0%	1%	3%	3%	5%	13%	34%	39%	2,725
DK	4%	2%	0%	1%	2%	4%	2%	5%	37%	43%	238
EE	5%	2%	1%	3%	5%	1%	3%	6%	39%	35%	19
EL	4%	3%	0%	0%	5%	1%	2%	2%	31%	51%	163
ES	3%	3%	1%	1%	4%	2%	3%	4%	33%	47%	982
FI	3%	1%	0%	3%	4%	2%	3%	7%	31%	46%	187
FR	2%	2%	0%	1%	3%	2%	2%	4%	37%	47%	1,994
HR	7%	4%	1%	1%	5%	2%	3%	3%	35%	38%	39
HU	5%	2%	1%	1%	4%	3%	4%	13%	33%	34%	95
IE	2%	5%	0%	0%	3%	8%	1%	5%	44%	31%	178
IT	3%	2%	2%	1%	3%	1%	4%	6%	35%	44%	1,504
LT	4%	5%	2%	2%	6%	2%	3%	5%	41%	31%	35
LU	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	60%	33%	46
LV	4%	3%	1%	3%	4%	1%	3%	3%	40%	39%	22
MT	1%	2%	0%	1%	2%	0%	2%	5%	43%	44%	7
NL	5%	2%	0%	1%	2%	2%	2%	5%	44%	37%	624
PL	5%	3%	1%	2%	6%	1%	5%	6%	40%	31%	385
PT	3%	3%	2%	1%	4%	1%	3%	4%	35%	44%	162
RO	7%	5%	2%	1%	6%	1%	4%	7%	33%	33%	141
SE	2%	1%	0%	2%	4%	2%	3%	8%	37%	42%	401
SI	3%	2%	1%	2%	4%	4%	7%	9%	36%	34%	34
SK	5%	1%	1%	2%	5%	1%	7%	11%	35%	32%	73
UK	2%	2%	0%	1%	3%	1%	2%	4%	41%	43%	2,112
EU	2%	2%	1%	1%	3%	2%	3%	7%	37%	42%	13,056

P: primary; M1: food, beverages, tobacco; M2: textiles; M3: wood, paper, printing;
M4: energy; M5: chemicals; M6: other non-metallic and basic metals;
M7: machinery and transport equipment; S1: transport, trade and business
services; S2: other services.

In 2014, 4% of the value added in Bulgaria was in the other metallic and basic metals industries (M6).

K.12. Value added by industry (2014; %)



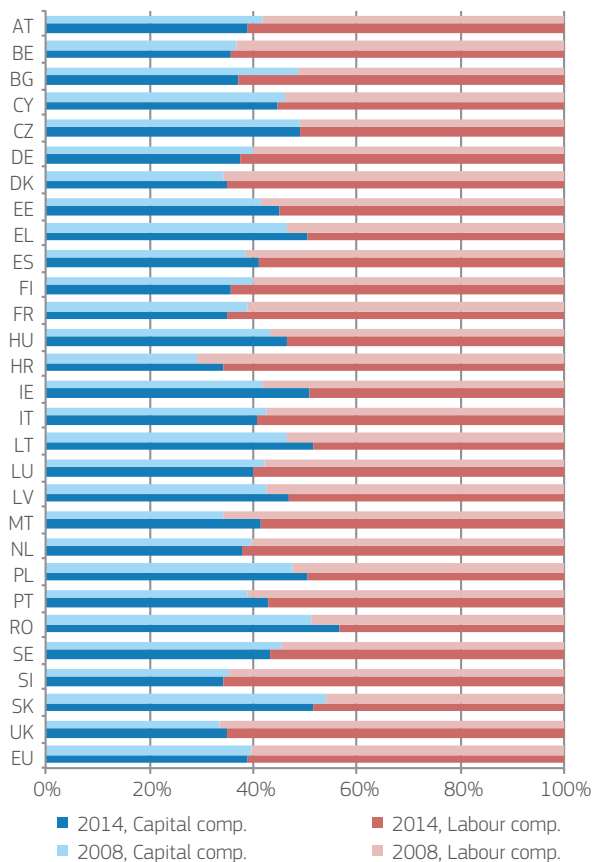
In 2014, 42% of EU value added was in other service industries (S2) and 37% in the transport, trade and business services industries (S1). The machinery and transport equipment industries (M7) account for 7% of total value added in the EU.

K.13. Value added by factor (2014; % and billion EUR)

	2008					2014				
	Capital	Low	Medium	High	Total	Capital	Low	Medium	High	Total
AT	42%	5%	36%	17%	272	39%	4%	37%	20%	305
BE	37%	13%	24%	26%	348	36%	13%	26%	25%	378
BG	49%	5%	27%	19%	35	37%	5%	33%	25%	40
CY	46%	7%	20%	27%	18	45%	2%	26%	27%	16
CZ	49%	2%	36%	13%	156	49%	1%	36%	14%	149
DE	40%	5%	31%	24%	2,402	38%	3%	37%	22%	2,725
DK	34%	12%	29%	25%	219	35%	8%	30%	27%	238
EE	41%	5%	28%	26%	15	45%	3%	28%	24%	19
EL	46%	13%	21%	20%	222	51%	7%	20%	22%	163
ES	39%	20%	14%	27%	1,084	41%	14%	13%	32%	982
FI	40%	9%	23%	28%	179	36%	6%	24%	34%	187
FR	39%	11%	24%	26%	1,866	35%	8%	25%	32%	1,994
HR	29%	9%	40%	22%	44	34%	5%	34%	27%	39
HU	43%	4%	29%	24%	99	46%	3%	27%	24%	95
IE	42%	12%	20%	26%	179	51%	5%	17%	28%	178
IT	43%	18%	26%	14%	1,563	41%	14%	32%	13%	1,504
LT	46%	2%	26%	26%	31	52%	1%	19%	29%	35
LU	42%	10%	26%	22%	36	40%	6%	25%	29%	46
LV	42%	5%	30%	23%	23	47%	3%	26%	24%	22
MT	34%	32%	17%	17%	6	42%	21%	17%	21%	7
NL	40%	13%	23%	25%	618	38%	12%	26%	24%	624
PL	48%	3%	31%	19%	349	50%	1%	28%	21%	385
PT	39%	32%	10%	18%	168	43%	21%	15%	22%	162
RO	51%	3%	30%	16%	134	56%	3%	25%	15%	141
SE	45%	7%	28%	19%	330	43%	6%	26%	25%	401
SI	35%	7%	28%	30%	35	34%	5%	31%	30%	34
SK	54%	2%	32%	12%	64	52%	1%	34%	13%	73
UK	34%	18%	26%	23%	1,826	35%	15%	23%	27%	2,112
EU	40%	12%	26%	22%	12,322	39%	9%	28%	24%	13,056

In 2014, 22% of the value added in Germany was high-skilled labour compensation.

K.13. Value added by type (2008, 2014; %)



In 2014, labour compensation comprised 61% of the whole EU value added (60%, in 2008): 28% was remuneration for medium skilled labour, 24% remuneration for high skilled labour, and the remainder for low skilled labour. The share of capital compensation was 39% (40%, in 2008). In 2014, Greece, Ireland, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Romania had shares of capital compensation of at least 50% of the total value added.

L. Country factsheets

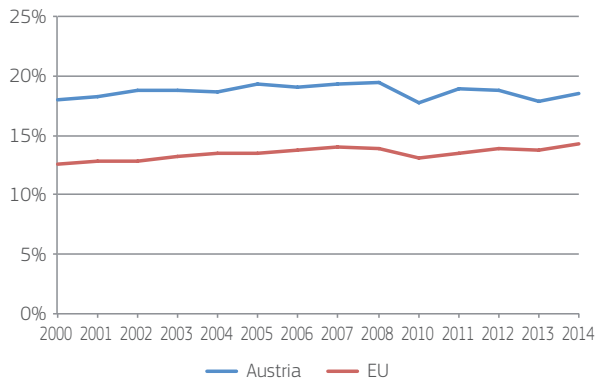
Austria



Basic data		2000	2014	2014-2000
Employment	1 000 jobs	3,756	4,268	13.6%
Value added	bn-EUR	197	305	55.2%
Exports	bn-EUR	56	101	79.7%

Totals: employment		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
A.1	Employment in Austria supported by intra-EU trade	676	798	32,876	2.4%
B.1	EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Austria	1,100	1,401	32,876	4.3%

Share of total employment in Austria and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Austria



Employment in Austria supported by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by sector	Primary	4%	5%	7%
		Manufactures	68%	63%	60%
		Services	28%	32%	33%
D.1	by skill*	Low skill	18%	16%	20%
		Medium skill	67%	58%	54%
		High skill	15%	27%	26%
E.1	by gender*	Female	37%	38%	37%
		Male	63%	62%	63%
F.1	by age*	15-29	24%	23%	18%
		30-49	54%	51%	54%
		>=50	22%	27%	28%
EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Austria					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	9%	8%	9%
		Manufactures	50%	41%	39%
		Services	41%	51%	52%
D.4	by skill*	Low skill	18%	16%	20%
		Medium skill	62%	61%	54%
		High skill	20%	23%	26%
E.4	by gender*	Female	36%	36%	37%
		Male	64%	64%	63%
F.4	by age*	15-29	21%	17%	18%
		30-49	54%	55%	54%
		>=50	26%	28%	28%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Austria



Totals: value added					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
G.1	Value added in Austria generated by intra-EU trade	39	63	1,932	3.3%
H.1	EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Austria	43	75	1,932	3.9%

Share of total value added in Austria and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Austria



Value added in Austria generated by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.1	by sector	Primary	1%	2%	5%
		Manufactures	72%	68%	62%
		Services	27%	30%	33%
J.1	by factor*	Capital	45%	40%	40%
		Low skill	6%	4%	9%
		Medium skill	36%	37%	29%
		High skill	14%	18%	21%
EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Austria					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.3	by sector	Primary	4%	4%	5%
		Manufactures	54%	48%	44%
		Services	42%	48%	51%
J.4	by factor*	Capital	42%	40%	40%
		Low skill	8%	6%	9%
		Medium skill	31%	34%	29%
		High skill	20%	20%	21%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

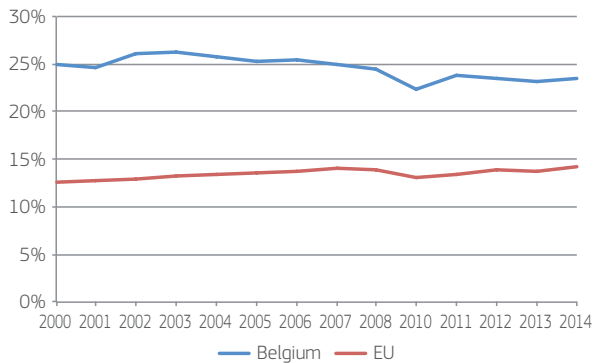
Belgium



Basic data		2000	2014	2014-2000
Employment	1 000 jobs	4,109	4,550	10.7%
Value added	bn-EUR	251	378	50.6%
Exports	bn-EUR	117	184	57.8%

Totals: employment		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
A.1	Employment in Belgium supported by intra-EU trade	1,027	1,061	32,876	3.2%
B.1	EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Belgium	1,411	1,685	32,876	5.1%

Share of total employment in Belgium and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Belgium



Employment in Belgium supported by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by sector	Primary	4%	3%	7%
		Manufactures	73%	49%	60%
		Services	24%	48%	33%
D.1	by skill*	Low skill	31%	26%	20%
		Medium skill	42%	44%	54%
		High skill	26%	31%	26%
E.1	by gender*	Female	34%	37%	37%
		Male	66%	63%	63%
F.1	by age*	15-29	26%	23%	18%
		30-49	50%	47%	54%
		>=50	24%	30%	28%
EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Belgium			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	7%	7%	9%
		Manufactures	43%	30%	39%
		Services	50%	63%	52%
D.4	by skill*	Low skill	25%	20%	20%
		Medium skill	52%	51%	54%
		High skill	23%	29%	26%
E.4	by gender*	Female	37%	36%	37%
		Male	63%	64%	63%
F.4	by age*	15-29	21%	18%	18%
		30-49	53%	53%	54%
		>=50	25%	28%	28%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Belgium



Totals: value added					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
G.1	Value added in Belgium generated by intra-EU trade	72	96	1,932	5.0%
H.1	EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Belgium	77	111	1,932	5.7%

Share of total value added in Belgium and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Belgium



Value added in Belgium generated by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.1	by sector	Primary	2%	2%	5%
		Manufactures	76%	55%	62%
		Services	22%	43%	33%
J.1	by factor*	Capital	38%	37%	40%
		Low skill	17%	17%	9%
		Medium skill	24%	26%	29%
		High skill	21%	21%	21%
EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Belgium					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.3	by sector	Primary	7%	5%	5%
		Manufactures	47%	37%	44%
		Services	46%	58%	51%
J.4	by factor*	Capital	46%	40%	40%
		Low skill	11%	9%	9%
		Medium skill	24%	28%	29%
		High skill	19%	23%	21%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Bulgaria



Basic data		2000	2014	2014-2000
Employment	1 000 jobs	3,319	3,600	8.5%
Value added	bn-EUR	13	40	200.7%
Exports	bn-EUR	1	13	1698.4%

Totals: employment		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
A.1	Employment in Bulgaria supported by intra-EU trade	122	759	32,876	2.3%
B.1	EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Bulgaria	88	231	32,876	0.7%

Share of total employment in Bulgaria and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Bulgaria



Employment in Bulgaria supported by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by sector	Primary	12%	26%	7%
		Manufactures	80%	52%	60%
		Services	7%	22%	33%
D.1	by skill*	Low skill	21%	19%	20%
		Medium skill	62%	60%	54%
		High skill	17%	21%	26%
E.1	by gender*	Female	44%	41%	37%
		Male	56%	59%	63%
F.1	by age*	15-29	18%	16%	18%
		30-49	52%	53%	54%
		>=50	30%	31%	28%
EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Bulgaria					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	27%	19%	9%
		Manufactures	40%	37%	39%
		Services	33%	44%	52%
D.4	by skill*	Low skill	24%	24%	20%
		Medium skill	59%	54%	54%
		High skill	17%	22%	26%
E.4	by gender*	Female	38%	37%	37%
		Male	62%	63%	63%
F.4	by age*	15-29	21%	17%	18%
		30-49	54%	55%	54%
		>=50	25%	28%	28%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Bulgaria



Totals: value added					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
G.1	Value added in Bulgaria generated by intra-EU trade	0	8	1,932	0.4%
H.1	EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Bulgaria	2	11	1,932	0.6%

Share of total value added in Bulgaria and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Bulgaria



Value added in Bulgaria generated by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.1	by sector	Primary	10%	12%	5%
		Manufactures	80%	58%	62%
		Services	10%	30%	33%
J.1	by factor*	Capital	47%	36%	40%
		Low skill	6%	7%	9%
		Medium skill	31%	37%	29%
		High skill	16%	21%	21%
EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Bulgaria					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.3	by sector	Primary	9%	12%	5%
		Manufactures	52%	45%	44%
		Services	39%	44%	51%
J.4	by factor*	Capital	42%	44%	40%
		Low skill	11%	9%	9%
		Medium skill	30%	28%	29%
		High skill	17%	19%	21%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Cyprus



Basic data		2000	2014	2014-2000
Employment	1 000 jobs	316	358	13.0%
Value added	bn-EUR	10	16	61.8%
Exports	bn-EUR	2	4	128.1%

Totals: employment		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
A.1	Employment in Cyprus supported by intra-EU trade	25	46	32,876	0.1%
B.1	EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Cyprus	56	69	32,876	0.2%

Share of total employment in Cyprus and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Cyprus



Employment in Cyprus supported by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by sector	Primary	8%	3%	7%
		Manufactures	19%	12%	60%
		Services	73%	85%	33%
D.1	by skill*	Low skill	20%	10%	20%
		Medium skill	42%	57%	54%
		High skill	38%	34%	26%
E.1	by gender*	Female	43%	42%	37%
		Male	57%	58%	63%
F.1	by age*	15-29	20%	16%	18%
		30-49	53%	55%	54%
		>=50	27%	29%	28%
EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Cyprus			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	7%	16%	9%
		Manufactures	39%	31%	39%
		Services	54%	53%	52%
D.4	by skill*	Low skill	29%	26%	20%
		Medium skill	50%	49%	54%
		High skill	21%	25%	26%
E.4	by gender*	Female	38%	38%	37%
		Male	62%	62%	63%
F.4	by age*	15-29	21%	17%	18%
		30-49	54%	55%	54%
		>=50	25%	29%	28%

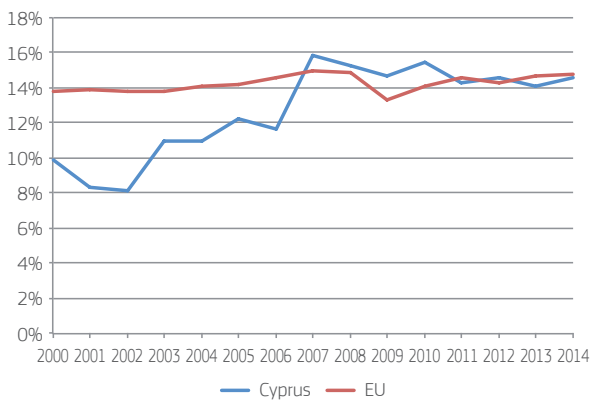
* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Cyprus



Totals: value added					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
G.1	Value added in Cyprus generated by intra-EU trade	1	2	1,932	0.1%
H.1	EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Cyprus	3	3	1,932	0.2%

Share of total value added in Cyprus and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Cyprus



Value added in Cyprus generated by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.1	by sector	Primary	5%	2%	5%
		Manufactures	17%	10%	62%
		Services	78%	88%	33%
J.1	by factor*	Capital	47%	47%	40%
		Low skill	6%	3%	9%
		Medium skill	20%	27%	29%
		High skill	27%	23%	21%
EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Cyprus					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.3	by sector	Primary	4%	5%	5%
		Manufactures	41%	36%	44%
		Services	55%	59%	51%
J.4	by factor*	Capital	40%	40%	40%
		Low skill	14%	11%	9%
		Medium skill	27%	28%	29%
		High skill	19%	21%	21%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Czech Republic



Basic data		2000	2014	2014-2000
Employment	1 000 jobs	4,859	5,109	5.1%
Value added	bn-EUR	64	149	132.2%
Exports	bn-EUR	21	93	334.1%

Totals: employment		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
A.1	Employment in the Czech Republic supported by intra-EU trade	1,073	1,617	32,876	4.9%
B.1	EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to the Czech Republic	401	985	32,876	3.0%

Share of total employment in the Czech Republic and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Czech Republic



Employment in the Czech Republic supported by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by sector	Primary	4%	4%	7%
		Manufactures	80%	80%	60%
		Services	16%	16%	33%
D.1	by skill*	Low skill	7%	5%	20%
		Medium skill	82%	79%	54%
		High skill	11%	16%	26%
E.1	by gender*	Female	38%	37%	37%
		Male	62%	63%	63%
F.1	by age*	15-29	20%	18%	18%
		30-49	53%	55%	54%
		>=50	27%	28%	28%
EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to the Czech Republic					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	11%	10%	9%
		Manufactures	51%	44%	39%
		Services	38%	46%	52%
D.4	by skill*	Low skill	18%	15%	20%
		Medium skill	63%	61%	54%
		High skill	20%	24%	26%
E.4	by gender*	Female	37%	37%	37%
		Male	63%	63%	63%
F.4	by age*	15-29	22%	19%	18%
		30-49	53%	54%	54%
		>=50	25%	27%	28%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Czech Republic



Totals: value added					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
G.1	Value added in the Czech Republic generated by intra-EU trade	14	50	1,932	2.6%
H.1	EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to the Czech Republic	16	52	1,932	2.7%

Share of total value added in the Czech Republic and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Czech Republic



Value added in the Czech Republic generated by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.1	by sector	Primary	4%	4%	5%
		Manufactures	79%	80%	62%
		Services	17%	15%	33%
J.1	by factor*	Capital	48%	50%	40%
		Low skill	3%	2%	9%
		Medium skill	39%	37%	29%
		High skill	10%	11%	21%
EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to the Czech Republic					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.3	by sector	Primary	4%	5%	5%
		Manufactures	57%	51%	44%
		Services	39%	45%	51%
J.4	by factor*	Capital	42%	41%	40%
		Low skill	8%	6%	9%
		Medium skill	30%	33%	29%
		High skill	19%	20%	21%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

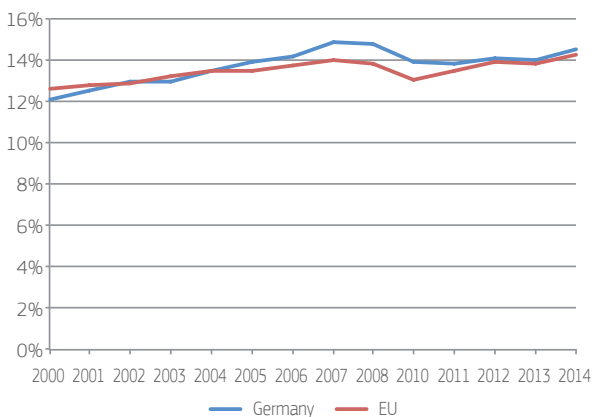
Germany



Basic data		2000	2014	2014-2000
Employment	1 000 jobs	39,917	42,706	7.0%
Value added	bn-EUR	1,972	2,725	38.2%
Exports	bn-EUR	361	642	77.9%

Totals: employment					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
A.1	Employment in Germany supported by intra-EU trade	4,827	6,180	32,876	18.8%
B.1	EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Germany	6,086	6,804	32,876	20.7%

Share of total employment in Germany and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Germany



Employment in Germany supported by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by sector	Primary	2%	3%	7%
		Manufactures	81%	76%	60%
		Services	17%	21%	33%
D.1	by skill*	Low skill	15%	14%	20%
		Medium skill	61%	61%	54%
		High skill	23%	26%	26%
E.1	by gender*	Female	36%	36%	37%
		Male	64%	64%	63%
F.1	by age*	15-29	20%	17%	18%
		30-49	52%	55%	54%
		>=50	28%	28%	28%
EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Germany					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	9%	9%	9%
		Manufactures	52%	42%	39%
		Services	39%	48%	52%
D.4	by skill*	Low skill	24%	19%	20%
		Medium skill	57%	56%	54%
		High skill	19%	25%	26%
E.4	by gender*	Female	37%	37%	37%
		Male	63%	63%	63%
F.4	by age*	15-29	22%	19%	18%
		30-49	54%	54%	54%
		>=50	24%	28%	28%

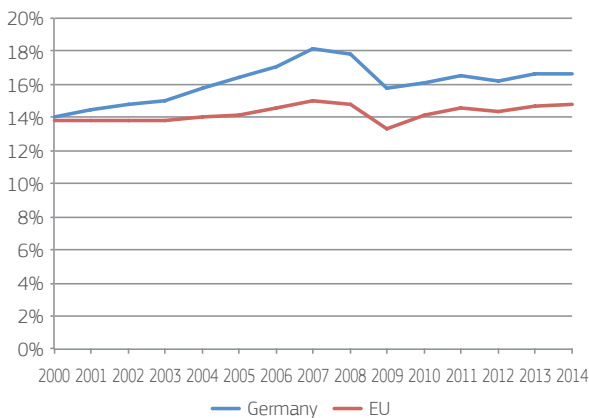
* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Germany



Totals: value added					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
G.1	Value added in Germany generated by intra-EU trade	276	455	1,932	23.5%
H.1	EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Germany	240	380	1,932	19.7%

Share of total value added in Germany and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Germany



Value added in Germany generated by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.1	by sector	Primary	1%	2%	5%
		Manufactures	83%	79%	62%
		Services	15%	19%	33%
J.1	by factor*	Capital	41%	38%	40%
		Low skill	5%	4%	9%
		Medium skill	32%	38%	29%
		High skill	22%	21%	21%
EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Germany					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.3	by sector	Primary	7%	7%	5%
		Manufactures	50%	43%	44%
		Services	43%	50%	51%
J.4	by factor*	Capital	44%	42%	40%
		Low skill	12%	10%	9%
		Medium skill	26%	28%	29%
		High skill	17%	20%	21%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Denmark



Basic data		2000	2014	2014-2000
Employment	1 000 jobs	2,736	2,765	1.1%
Value added	bn-EUR	161	238	47.7%
Exports	bn-EUR	38	57	50.0%

Totals: employment		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
A.1	Employment in Denmark supported by intra-EU trade	392	361	32,876	1.1%
B.1	EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Denmark	617	721	32,876	2.2%

Share of total employment in Denmark and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Denmark



Employment in Denmark supported by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by sector	Primary	8%	9%	7%
		Manufactures	62%	51%	60%
		Services	31%	40%	33%
D.1	by skill*	Low skill	32%	25%	20%
		Medium skill	45%	48%	54%
		High skill	23%	27%	26%
E.1	by gender*	Female	36%	34%	37%
		Male	64%	66%	63%
F.1	by age*	15-29	23%	22%	18%
		30-49	50%	46%	54%
		>=50	26%	31%	28%
EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Denmark					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	8%	9%	9%
		Manufactures	45%	34%	39%
		Services	47%	57%	52%
D.4	by skill*	Low skill	23%	19%	20%
		Medium skill	56%	56%	54%
		High skill	21%	25%	26%
E.4	by gender*	Female	35%	36%	37%
		Male	65%	64%	63%
F.4	by age*	15-29	21%	19%	18%
		30-49	52%	53%	54%
		>=50	26%	29%	28%

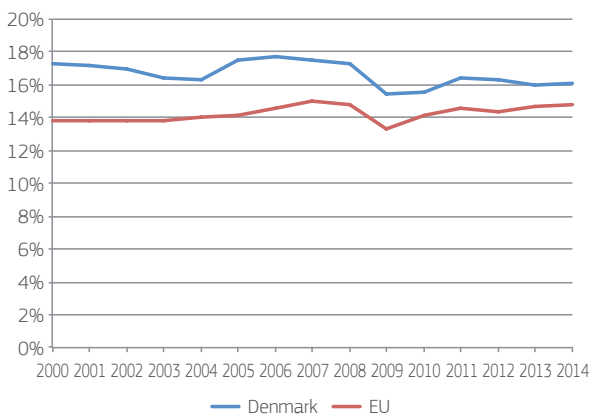
* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Denmark



Totals: value added					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
G.1	Value added in Denmark generated by intra-EU trade	28	38	1,932	2.0%
H.1	EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Denmark	29	46	1,932	2.4%

Share of total value added in Denmark and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Denmark



Value added in Denmark generated by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.1	by sector	Primary	11%	11%	5%
		Manufactures	61%	55%	62%
		Services	28%	34%	33%
J.1	by factor*	Capital	42%	40%	40%
		Low skill	13%	9%	9%
		Medium skill	27%	31%	29%
		High skill	18%	21%	21%
EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Denmark					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.3	by sector	Primary	4%	4%	5%
		Manufactures	47%	41%	44%
		Services	48%	55%	51%
J.4	by factor*	Capital	43%	41%	40%
		Low skill	11%	8%	9%
		Medium skill	28%	30%	29%
		High skill	18%	20%	21%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

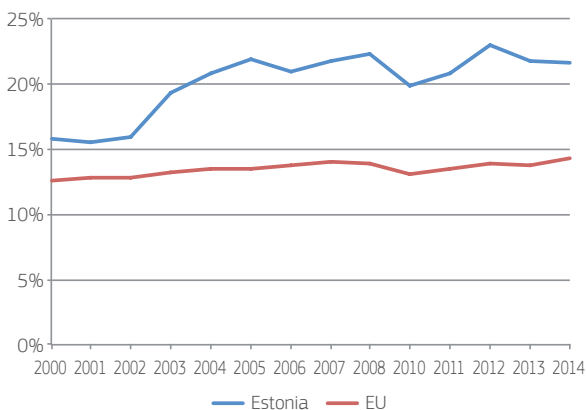
Estonia



Basic data				
		2000	2014	2014-2000
Employment	1 000 jobs	589	619	5.1%
Value added	bn-EUR	6	19	227.0%
Exports	bn-EUR	1	8	475.9%

Totals: employment					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
A.1	Employment in Estonia supported by intra-EU trade	93	128	32,876	0.4%
B.1	EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Estonia	37	127	32,876	0.4%

Share of total employment in Estonia and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Estonia



Employment in Estonia supported by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by sector	Primary	11%	4%	7%
		Manufactures	76%	65%	60%
		Services	13%	31%	33%
D.1	by skill*	Low skill	12%	10%	20%
		Medium skill	59%	58%	54%
		High skill	30%	32%	26%
E.1	by gender*	Female	43%	40%	37%
		Male	57%	60%	63%
F.1	by age*	15-29	22%	18%	18%
		30-49	49%	47%	54%
		>=50	29%	34%	28%
EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Estonia					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	16%	9%	9%
		Manufactures	46%	42%	39%
		Services	38%	49%	52%
D.4	by skill*	Low skill	17%	13%	20%
		Medium skill	60%	60%	54%
		High skill	23%	27%	26%
E.4	by gender*	Female	38%	37%	37%
		Male	62%	63%	63%
F.4	by age*	15-29	22%	20%	18%
		30-49	52%	52%	54%
		>=50	27%	29%	28%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Estonia



Totals: value added					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
G.1	Value added in Estonia generated by intra-EU trade	1	4	1,932	0.2%
H.1	EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Estonia	1	6	1,932	0.3%

Share of total value added in Estonia and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Estonia



Value added in Estonia generated by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.1	by sector	Primary	11%	4%	5%
		Manufactures	71%	61%	62%
		Services	18%	35%	33%
J.1	by factor*	Capital	43%	48%	40%
		Low skill	5%	4%	9%
		Medium skill	30%	30%	29%
		High skill	22%	18%	21%
EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Estonia					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.3	by sector	Primary	5%	5%	5%
		Manufactures	54%	47%	44%
		Services	41%	48%	51%
J.4	by factor*	Capital	44%	43%	40%
		Low skill	9%	7%	9%
		Medium skill	28%	29%	29%
		High skill	19%	21%	21%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

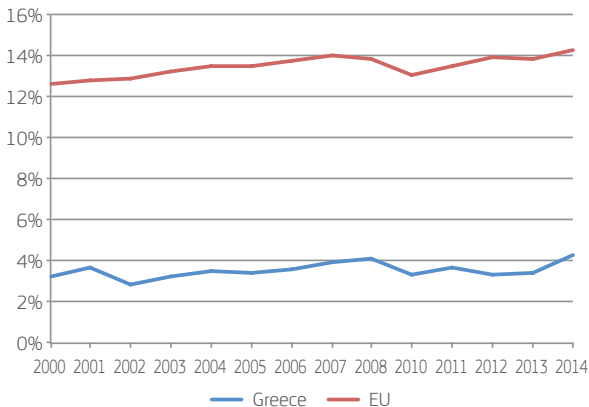
Greece



Basic data		2000	2014	2014-2000
Employment	1 000 jobs	4,308	3,963	-8.0%
Value added	bn-EUR	132	163	23.4%
Exports	bn-EUR	6	10	65.1%

Totals: employment		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
A.1	Employment in Greece supported by intra-EU trade	141	173	32,876	0.5%
B.1	EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Greece	420	370	32,876	1.1%

Share of total employment in Greece and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Greece



Employment in Greece supported by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by sector	Primary	30%	32%	7%
		Manufactures	41%	47%	60%
		Services	29%	21%	33%
D.1	by skill*	Low skill	39%	38%	20%
		Medium skill	42%	39%	54%
		High skill	19%	23%	26%
E.1	by gender*	Female	36%	36%	37%
		Male	64%	64%	63%
F.1	by age*	15-29	18%	12%	18%
		30-49	55%	57%	54%
		>=50	28%	31%	28%
EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Greece					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	14%	18%	9%
		Manufactures	43%	37%	39%
		Services	43%	45%	52%
D.4	by skill*	Low skill	28%	25%	20%
		Medium skill	52%	53%	54%
		High skill	20%	22%	26%
E.4	by gender*	Female	37%	37%	37%
		Male	63%	63%	63%
F.4	by age*	15-29	20%	17%	18%
		30-49	54%	54%	54%
		>=50	26%	29%	28%

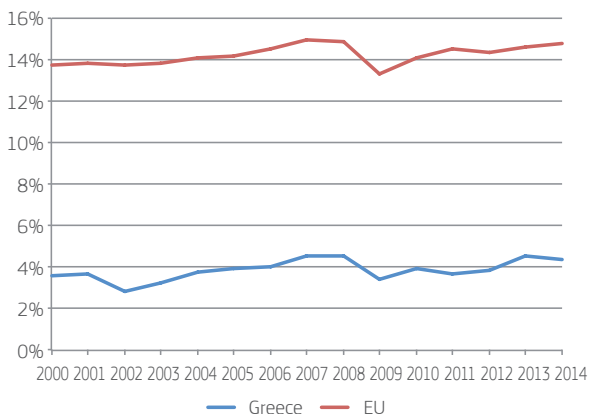
* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Greece



Totals: value added					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
G.1	Value added in Greece generated by intra-EU trade	5	7	1,932	0.4%
H.1	EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Greece	19	18	1,932	0.9%

Share of total value added in Greece and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Greece



Value added in Greece generated by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.1	by sector	Primary	13%	12%	5%
		Manufactures	41%	57%	62%
		Services	46%	31%	33%
J.1	by factor*	Capital	51%	53%	40%
		Low skill	15%	10%	9%
		Medium skill	21%	21%	29%
		High skill	13%	16%	21%
EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Greece			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.3	by sector	Primary	5%	5%	5%
		Manufactures	49%	44%	44%
		Services	46%	51%	51%
J.4	by factor*	Capital	41%	40%	40%
		Low skill	13%	11%	9%
		Medium skill	27%	30%	29%
		High skill	19%	19%	21%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

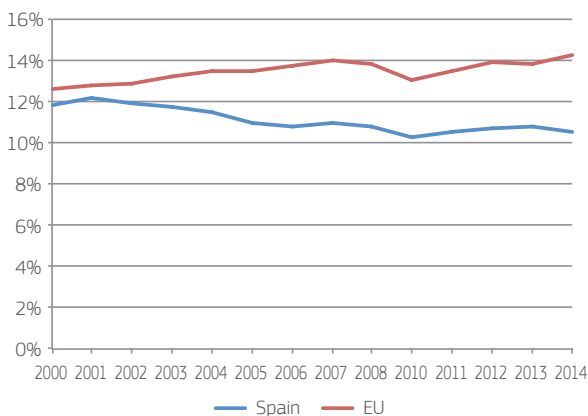
Spain



Basic data		2000	2014	2014-2000
Employment	1 000 jobs	16,691	17,965	7.6%
Value added	bn-EUR	620	982	58.3%
Exports	bn-EUR	106	157	47.4%

Totals: employment					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
A.1	Employment in Spain supported by intra-EU trade	1,980	1,886	32,876	5.7%
B.1	EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Spain	1,819	1,769	32,876	5.4%

Share of total employment in Spain and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Spain



Employment in Spain supported by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by sector	Primary	10%	12%	7%
		Manufactures	62%	60%	60%
		Services	28%	27%	33%
D.1	by skill*	Low skill	46%	42%	20%
		Medium skill	24%	23%	54%
		High skill	30%	36%	26%
E.1	by gender*	Female	37%	35%	37%
		Male	63%	65%	63%
F.1	by age*	15-29	22%	13%	18%
		30-49	57%	60%	54%
		>=50	21%	27%	28%
EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Spain					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	6%	11%	9%
		Manufactures	42%	40%	39%
		Services	52%	49%	52%
D.4	by skill*	Low skill	31%	26%	20%
		Medium skill	48%	50%	54%
		High skill	21%	23%	26%
E.4	by gender*	Female	38%	37%	37%
		Male	62%	63%	63%
F.4	by age*	15-29	21%	18%	18%
		30-49	53%	53%	54%
		>=50	26%	29%	28%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Spain



		Totals: value added			
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
G.1	Value added in Spain generated by intra-EU trade	78	106	1,932	5.5%
H.1	EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Spain	95	107	1,932	5.5%

Share of total value added in Spain and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Spain



Value added in Spain generated by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.1	by sector	Primary	7%	9%	5%
		Manufactures	63%	67%	62%
		Services	30%	24%	33%
J.1	by factor*	Capital	38%	42%	40%
		Low skill	23%	17%	9%
		Medium skill	15%	14%	29%
		High skill	25%	28%	21%
EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Spain			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.3	by sector	Primary	4%	4%	5%
		Manufactures	48%	48%	44%
		Services	49%	48%	51%
J.4	by factor*	Capital	40%	38%	40%
		Low skill	14%	11%	9%
		Medium skill	27%	30%	29%
		High skill	20%	21%	21%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

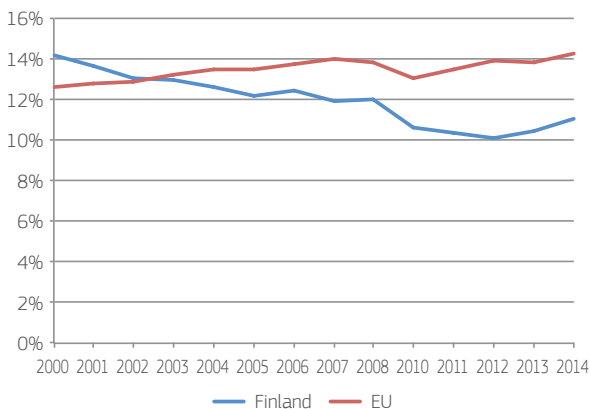
Finland



Basic data		2000	2014	2014-2000
Employment	1 000 jobs	2,298	2,499	8.7%
Value added	bn-EUR	125	187	49.2%
Exports	bn-EUR	31	37	19.1%

Totals: employment		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
A.1	Employment in Finland supported by intra-EU trade	326	280	32,876	0.9%
B.1	EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Finland	349	457	32,876	1.4%

Share of total employment in Finland and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Finland



Employment in Finland supported by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by sector	Primary	2%	3%	7%
		Manufactures	84%	70%	60%
		Services	14%	27%	33%
D.1	by skill*	Low skill	20%	14%	20%
		Medium skill	49%	49%	54%
		High skill	32%	37%	26%
E.1	by gender*	Female	34%	33%	37%
		Male	66%	67%	63%
F.1	by age*	15-29	22%	20%	18%
		30-49	48%	47%	54%
		>=50	30%	33%	28%
EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Finland					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	8%	9%	9%
		Manufactures	48%	38%	39%
		Services	45%	54%	52%
D.4	by skill*	Low skill	20%	18%	20%
		Medium skill	55%	54%	54%
		High skill	24%	28%	26%
E.4	by gender*	Female	38%	37%	37%
		Male	62%	63%	63%
F.4	by age*	15-29	22%	19%	18%
		30-49	52%	52%	54%
		>=50	26%	29%	28%

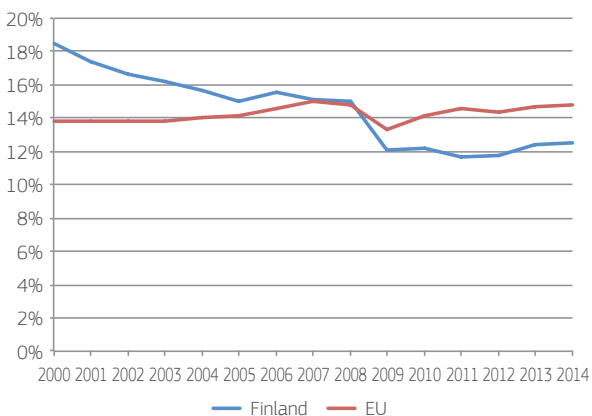
* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Finland



Totals: value added					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
G.1	Value added in Finland generated by intra-EU trade	23	23	1,932	1.2%
H.1	EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Finland	19	31	1,932	1.6%

Share of total value added in Finland and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Finland



Value added in Finland generated by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.1	by sector	Primary	1%	2%	5%
		Manufactures	88%	76%	62%
		Services	11%	22%	33%
J.1	by factor*	Capital	47%	38%	40%
		Low skill	9%	7%	9%
		Medium skill	22%	25%	29%
		High skill	22%	31%	21%
EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Finland					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.3	by sector	Primary	8%	6%	5%
		Manufactures	50%	43%	44%
		Services	43%	51%	51%
J.4	by factor*	Capital	43%	42%	40%
		Low skill	10%	8%	9%
		Medium skill	27%	29%	29%
		High skill	20%	21%	21%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

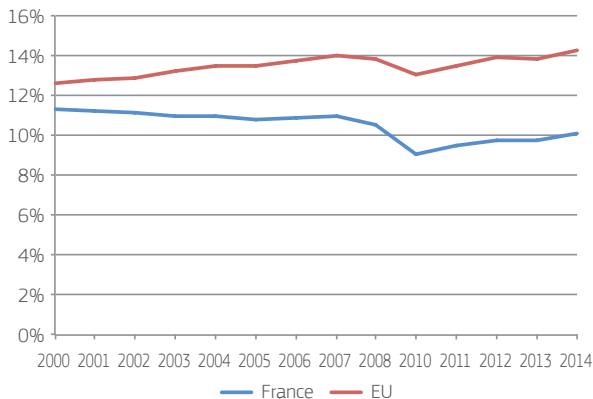
France



Basic data		2000	2014	2014-2000
Employment	1 000 jobs	25,672	27,295	6.3%
Value added	bn-EUR	1,383	1,994	44.2%
Exports	bn-EUR	226	299	32.3%

Totals: employment		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
A.1	Employment in France supported by intra-EU trade	2,911	2,769	32,876	8.4%
B.1	EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to France	3,394	3,885	32,876	11.8%

Share of total employment in France and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



France



Employment in France supported by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by sector	Primary	5%	6%	7%
		Manufactures	68%	54%	60%
		Services	26%	41%	33%
D.1	by skill*	Low skill	25%	20%	20%
		Medium skill	46%	46%	54%
		High skill	29%	34%	26%
E.1	by gender*	Female	38%	39%	37%
		Male	62%	61%	63%
F.1	by age*	15-29	21%	19%	18%
		30-49	56%	53%	54%
		>=50	23%	28%	28%
EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to France			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	7%	7%	9%
		Manufactures	53%	39%	39%
		Services	41%	54%	52%
D.4	by skill*	Low skill	29%	25%	20%
		Medium skill	50%	50%	54%
		High skill	21%	25%	26%
E.4	by gender*	Female	36%	36%	37%
		Male	64%	64%	63%
F.4	by age*	15-29	21%	17%	18%
		30-49	54%	55%	54%
		>=50	25%	28%	28%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

France



Totals: value added					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
G.1	Value added in France generated by intra-EU trade	170	215	1,932	11.1%
H.1	EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to France	170	239	1,932	12.3%

Share of total value added in France and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



France



Value added in France generated by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.1	by sector	Primary	4%	4%	5%
		Manufactures	73%	58%	62%
		Services	24%	38%	33%
J.1	by factor*	Capital	37%	33%	40%
		Low skill	12%	9%	9%
		Medium skill	25%	27%	29%
		High skill	26%	31%	21%
EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to France			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.3	by sector	Primary	5%	4%	5%
		Manufactures	56%	46%	44%
		Services	39%	50%	51%
J.4	by factor*	Capital	40%	39%	40%
		Low skill	14%	11%	9%
		Medium skill	27%	29%	29%
		High skill	19%	20%	21%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

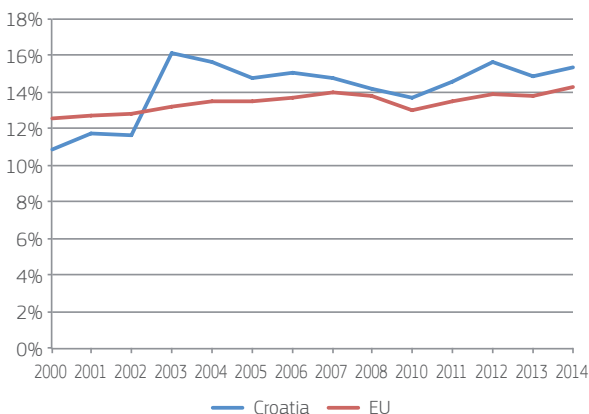
Croatia



Basic data		2000	2014	2014-2000
Employment	1 000 jobs	1,598	1,570	-1.7%
Value added	bn-EUR	21	39	83.8%
Exports	bn-EUR	3	9	205.5%

Totals: employment		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
A.1	Employment in Croatia supported by intra-EU trade	174	259	32,876	0.8%
B.1	EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Croatia	128	155	32,876	0.5%

Share of total employment in Croatia and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Croatia



Employment in Croatia supported by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by sector	Primary	9%	13%	7%
		Manufactures	83%	63%	60%
		Services	7%	24%	33%
D.1	by skill*	Low skill	18%	14%	20%
		Medium skill	67%	66%	54%
		High skill	15%	20%	26%
E.1	by gender*	Female	38%	39%	37%
		Male	62%	61%	63%
F.1	by age*	15-29	21%	16%	18%
		30-49	54%	55%	54%
		>=50	25%	29%	28%
EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Croatia					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	23%	13%	9%
		Manufactures	44%	42%	39%
		Services	33%	45%	52%
D.4	by skill*	Low skill	23%	19%	20%
		Medium skill	59%	58%	54%
		High skill	17%	23%	26%
E.4	by gender*	Female	37%	37%	37%
		Male	63%	63%	63%
F.4	by age*	15-29	20%	17%	18%
		30-49	54%	54%	54%
		>=50	26%	28%	28%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Croatia



Totals: value added					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
G.1	Value added in Croatia generated by intra-EU trade	2	6	1,932	0.3%
H.1	EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Croatia	4	8	1,932	0.4%

Share of total value added in Croatia and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Croatia



Value added in Croatia generated by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.1	by sector	Primary	13%	11%	5%
		Manufactures	75%	61%	62%
		Services	11%	28%	33%
J.1	by factor*	Capital	29%	31%	40%
		Low skill	9%	6%	9%
		Medium skill	42%	40%	29%
		High skill	20%	24%	21%
EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Croatia					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.3	by sector	Primary	6%	6%	5%
		Manufactures	54%	48%	44%
		Services	40%	47%	51%
J.4	by factor*	Capital	41%	40%	40%
		Low skill	11%	8%	9%
		Medium skill	30%	33%	29%
		High skill	18%	19%	21%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

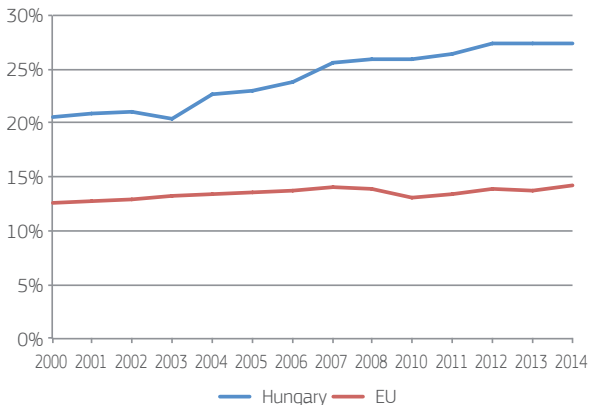
Hungary



Basic data		2000	2014	2014-2000
Employment	1 000 jobs	4,237	4,234	-0.1%
Value added	bn-EUR	47	95	102.9%
Exports	bn-EUR	20	64	215.3%

Totals: employment		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
A.1	Employment in Hungary supported by intra-EU trade	872	1,163	32,876	3.5%
B.1	EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Hungary	410	726	32,876	2.2%

Share of total employment in Hungary and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Hungary



Employment in Hungary supported by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by sector	Primary	7%	7%	7%
		Manufactures	77%	64%	60%
		Services	16%	28%	33%
D.1	by skill*	Low skill	16%	13%	20%
		Medium skill	67%	66%	54%
		High skill	17%	20%	26%
E.1	by gender*	Female	38%	38%	37%
		Male	62%	62%	63%
F.1	by age*	15-29	20%	18%	18%
		30-49	56%	56%	54%
		>=50	23%	27%	28%
EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Hungary					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	12%	11%	9%
		Manufactures	52%	43%	39%
		Services	36%	46%	52%
D.4	by skill*	Low skill	19%	16%	20%
		Medium skill	62%	61%	54%
		High skill	19%	23%	26%
E.4	by gender*	Female	38%	37%	37%
		Male	62%	63%	63%
F.4	by age*	15-29	22%	18%	18%
		30-49	53%	54%	54%
		>=50	25%	28%	28%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Hungary



Totals: value added					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
G.1	Value added in Hungary generated by intra-EU trade	10	31	1,932	1.6%
H.1	EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Hungary	16	38	1,932	2.0%

Share of total value added in Hungary and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Hungary



Value added in Hungary generated by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.1	by sector	Primary	4%	5%	5%
		Manufactures	76%	68%	62%
		Services	20%	27%	33%
J.1	by factor*	Capital	47%	51%	40%
		Low skill	5%	4%	9%
		Medium skill	29%	27%	29%
		High skill	18%	19%	21%
EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Hungary					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.3	by sector	Primary	3%	6%	5%
		Manufactures	59%	50%	44%
		Services	39%	44%	51%
J.4	by factor*	Capital	42%	42%	40%
		Low skill	9%	6%	9%
		Medium skill	31%	33%	29%
		High skill	19%	19%	21%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

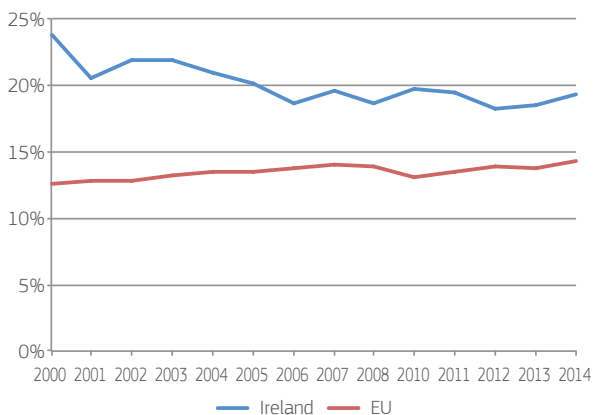
Ireland



Basic data		2000	2014	2014-2000
Employment	1 000 jobs	1,712	1,914	11.8%
Value added	bn-EUR	103	178	72.9%
Exports	bn-EUR	46	82	79.1%

Totals: employment		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
A.1	Employment in Ireland supported by intra-EU trade	407	371	32,876	1.1%
B.1	EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Ireland	460	774	32,876	2.4%

Share of total employment in Ireland and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Ireland



Employment in Ireland supported by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by sector	Primary	5%	20%	7%
		Manufactures	71%	37%	60%
		Services	24%	43%	33%
D.1	by skill*	Low skill	27%	20%	20%
		Medium skill	39%	38%	54%
		High skill	34%	42%	26%
E.1	by gender*	Female	35%	34%	37%
		Male	65%	66%	63%
F.1	by age*	15-29	20%	17%	18%
		30-49	52%	53%	54%
		>=50	28%	30%	28%
EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Ireland					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	5%	7%	9%
		Manufactures	43%	20%	39%
		Services	52%	73%	52%
D.4	by skill*	Low skill	30%	25%	20%
		Medium skill	45%	44%	54%
		High skill	25%	31%	26%
E.4	by gender*	Female	39%	40%	37%
		Male	61%	60%	63%
F.4	by age*	15-29	22%	20%	18%
		30-49	53%	52%	54%
		>=50	25%	28%	28%

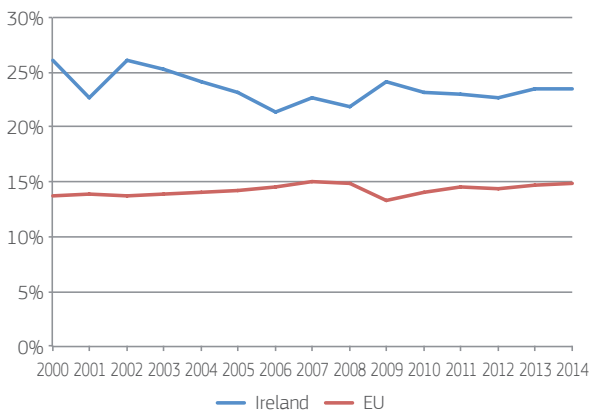
* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Ireland



Totals: value added					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
G.1	Value added in Ireland generated by intra-EU trade	27	42	1,932	2.2%
H.1	EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Ireland	25	48	1,932	2.5%

Share of total value added in Ireland and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Ireland



Value added in Ireland generated by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.1	by sector	Primary	2%	7%	5%
		Manufactures	73%	47%	62%
		Services	25%	46%	33%
J.1	by factor*	Capital	53%	59%	40%
		Low skill	10%	5%	9%
		Medium skill	17%	14%	29%
		High skill	20%	22%	21%
EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Ireland					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.3	by sector	Primary	5%	5%	5%
		Manufactures	47%	26%	44%
		Services	49%	70%	51%
J.4	by factor*	Capital	38%	33%	40%
		Low skill	14%	13%	9%
		Medium skill	26%	28%	29%
		High skill	22%	26%	21%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Italy



Basic data		2000	2014	2014-2000
Employment	1 000 jobs	23,021	24,368	5.9%
Value added	bn-EUR	1,180	1,504	27.4%
Exports	bn-EUR	164	230	40.2%

Totals: employment					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
A.1	Employment in Italy supported by intra-EU trade	2,388	2,687	32,876	8.2%
B.1	EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Italy	2,792	2,766	32,876	8.4%

Share of total employment in Italy and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Italy



Employment in Italy supported by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by sector	Primary	3%	3%	7%
		Manufactures	80%	77%	60%
		Services	17%	20%	33%
D.1	by skill*	Low skill	41%	36%	20%
		Medium skill	47%	48%	54%
		High skill	13%	16%	26%
E.1	by gender*	Female	34%	33%	37%
		Male	66%	67%	63%
F.1	by age*	15-29	17%	12%	18%
		30-49	61%	59%	54%
		>=50	22%	29%	28%
EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Italy					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	11%	11%	9%
		Manufactures	48%	41%	39%
		Services	41%	48%	52%
D.4	by skill*	Low skill	23%	20%	20%
		Medium skill	55%	54%	54%
		High skill	22%	25%	26%
E.4	by gender*	Female	38%	37%	37%
		Male	62%	63%	63%
F.4	by age*	15-29	22%	18%	18%
		30-49	53%	54%	54%
		>=50	25%	28%	28%

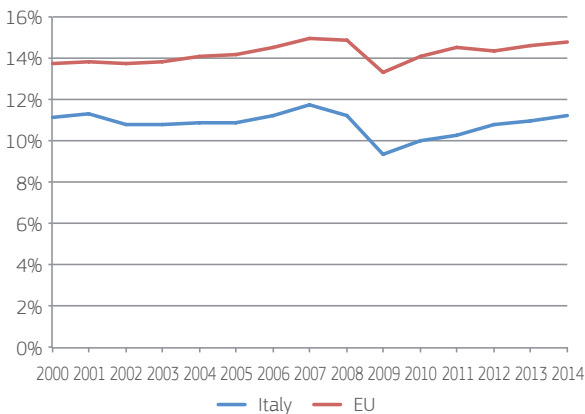
* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Italy



Totals: value added					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
G.1	Value added in Italy generated by intra-EU trade	131	169	1,932	8.7%
H.1	EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Italy	117	156	1,932	8.0%

Share of total value added in Italy and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Italy



Value added in Italy generated by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.1	by sector	Primary	2%	2%	5%
		Manufactures	80%	78%	62%
		Services	18%	20%	33%
J.1	by factor*	Capital	41%	37%	40%
		Low skill	20%	18%	9%
		Medium skill	27%	34%	29%
		High skill	11%	11%	21%
EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Italy					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.3	by sector	Primary	6%	6%	5%
		Manufactures	51%	46%	44%
		Services	44%	49%	51%
J.4	by factor*	Capital	41%	40%	40%
		Low skill	11%	9%	9%
		Medium skill	28%	29%	29%
		High skill	21%	22%	21%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Lithuania



Basic data		2000	2014	2014-2000
Employment	1 000 jobs	1,399	1,317	-5.9%
Value added	bn-EUR	11	35	205.1%
Exports	bn-EUR	2	12	544.3%

Totals: employment					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
A.1	Employment in Lithuania supported by intra-EU trade	147	212	32,876	0.6%
B.1	EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Lithuania	62	180	32,876	0.5%

Share of total employment in Lithuania and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Lithuania



Employment in Lithuania supported by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by sector	Primary	7%	15%	7%
		Manufactures	83%	58%	60%
		Services	10%	27%	33%
D.1	by skill*	Low skill	8%	7%	20%
		Medium skill	68%	63%	54%
		High skill	24%	30%	26%
E.1	by gender*	Female	43%	42%	37%
		Male	57%	58%	63%
F.1	by age*	15-29	19%	20%	18%
		30-49	55%	49%	54%
		>=50	25%	32%	28%
EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Lithuania			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	22%	19%	9%
		Manufactures	47%	41%	39%
		Services	31%	39%	52%
D.4	by skill*	Low skill	19%	15%	20%
		Medium skill	64%	62%	54%
		High skill	17%	23%	26%
E.4	by gender*	Female	39%	37%	37%
		Male	61%	63%	63%
F.4	by age*	15-29	22%	19%	18%
		30-49	51%	52%	54%
		>=50	27%	29%	28%

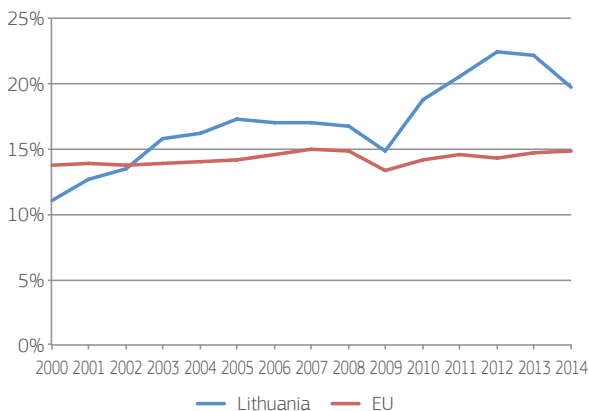
* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Lithuania



Totals: value added					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
G.1	Value added in Lithuania generated by intra-EU trade	1	7	1,932	0.4%
H.1	EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Lithuania	2	8	1,932	0.4%

Share of total value added in Lithuania and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Lithuania



Value added in Lithuania generated by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.1	by sector	Primary	4%	6%	5%
		Manufactures	80%	62%	62%
		Services	16%	31%	33%
J.1	by factor*	Capital	53%	59%	40%
		Low skill	2%	1%	9%
		Medium skill	27%	20%	29%
		High skill	18%	20%	21%
EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Lithuania					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.3	by sector	Primary	12%	9%	5%
		Manufactures	52%	48%	44%
		Services	36%	43%	51%
J.4	by factor*	Capital	42%	44%	40%
		Low skill	10%	7%	9%
		Medium skill	31%	31%	29%
		High skill	17%	17%	21%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

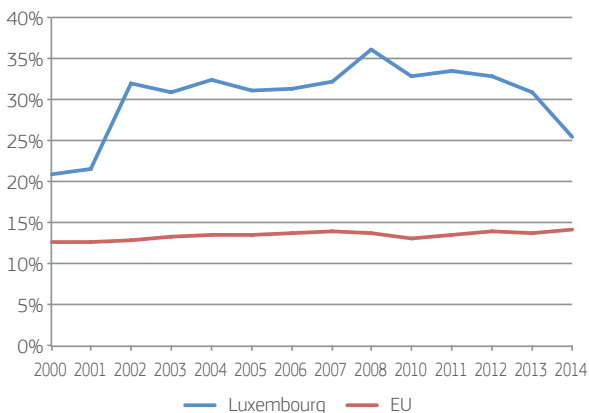
Luxembourg



Basic data		2000	2014	2014-2000
Employment	1 000 jobs	263	405	54.2%
Value added	bn-EUR	22	46	113.0%
Exports	bn-EUR	11	40	265.5%

Totals: employment		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
A.1	Employment in Luxembourg supported by intra-EU trade	55	123	32,876	0.4%
B.1	EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Luxembourg	226	582	32,876	1.8%

Share of total employment in Luxembourg and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Luxembourg



Employment in Luxembourg supported by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by sector	Primary	3%	1%	7%
		Manufactures	41%	16%	60%
		Services	56%	83%	33%
D.1	by skill*	Low skill	22%	19%	20%
		Medium skill	48%	39%	54%
		High skill	30%	42%	26%
E.1	by gender*	Female	37%	34%	37%
		Male	63%	66%	63%
F.1	by age*	15-29	19%	19%	18%
		30-49	63%	59%	54%
		>=50	18%	22%	28%
EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Luxembourg					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	3%	2%	9%
		Manufactures	23%	11%	39%
		Services	74%	87%	52%
D.4	by skill*	Low skill	24%	21%	20%
		Medium skill	46%	42%	54%
		High skill	31%	37%	26%
E.4	by gender*	Female	43%	42%	37%
		Male	57%	58%	63%
F.4	by age*	15-29	22%	18%	18%
		30-49	55%	54%	54%
		>=50	24%	27%	28%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Luxembourg



Totals: value added					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
G.1	Value added in Luxembourg generated by intra-EU trade	5	15	1,932	0.8%
H.1	EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Luxembourg	13	37	1,932	1.9%

Share of total value added in Luxembourg and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Luxembourg



Value added in Luxembourg generated by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.1	by sector	Primary	1%	0%	5%
		Manufactures	33%	12%	62%
		Services	65%	88%	33%
J.1	by factor*	Capital	46%	42%	40%
		Low skill	7%	5%	9%
		Medium skill	24%	23%	29%
		High skill	22%	29%	21%
EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Luxembourg					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.3	by sector	Primary	2%	1%	5%
		Manufactures	26%	14%	44%
		Services	72%	85%	51%
J.4	by factor*	Capital	35%	33%	40%
		Low skill	12%	10%	9%
		Medium skill	25%	26%	29%
		High skill	27%	31%	21%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Latvia



Basic data		2000	2014	2014-2000
Employment	1 000 jobs	924	898	-2.8%
Value added	bn-EUR	8	22	170.3%
Exports	bn-EUR	1	6	402.1%

Totals: employment		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
A.1	Employment in Latvia supported by intra-EU trade	92	158	32,876	0.5%
B.1	EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Latvia	62	120	32,876	0.4%

Share of total employment in Latvia and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Latvia



Employment in Latvia supported by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by sector	Primary	9%	15%	7%
		Manufactures	72%	52%	60%
		Services	19%	33%	33%
D.1	by skill*	Low skill	15%	11%	20%
		Medium skill	63%	63%	54%
		High skill	21%	26%	26%
E.1	by gender*	Female	45%	41%	37%
		Male	55%	59%	63%
F.1	by age*	15-29	21%	20%	18%
		30-49	48%	48%	54%
		>=50	31%	32%	28%
EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Latvia			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	20%	16%	9%
		Manufactures	47%	40%	39%
		Services	32%	43%	52%
D.4	by skill*	Low skill	16%	13%	20%
		Medium skill	63%	61%	54%
		High skill	21%	26%	26%
E.4	by gender*	Female	39%	38%	37%
		Male	61%	62%	63%
F.4	by age*	15-29	22%	19%	18%
		30-49	53%	51%	54%
		>=50	26%	30%	28%

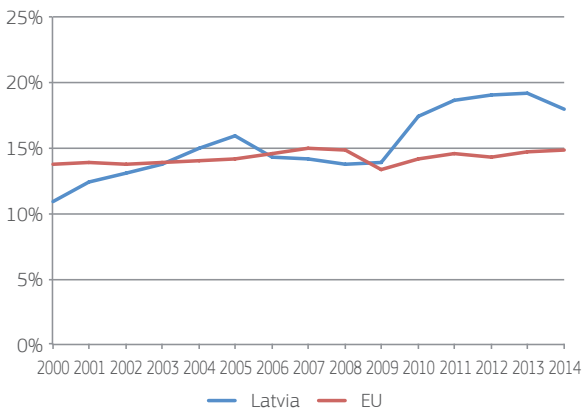
* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Latvia



Totals: value added					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
G.1	Value added in Latvia generated by intra-EU trade	1	4	1,932	0.2%
H.1	EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Latvia	2	5	1,932	0.3%

Share of total value added in Latvia and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Latvia



Value added in Latvia generated by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.1	by sector	Primary	8%	10%	5%
		Manufactures	65%	52%	62%
		Services	27%	39%	33%
J.1	by factor*	Capital	44%	48%	40%
		Low skill	6%	4%	9%
		Medium skill	32%	30%	29%
		High skill	19%	19%	21%
EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Latvia			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.3	by sector	Primary	7%	7%	5%
		Manufactures	54%	47%	44%
		Services	40%	46%	51%
J.4	by factor*	Capital	44%	45%	40%
		Low skill	8%	6%	9%
		Medium skill	30%	29%	29%
		High skill	18%	19%	21%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Malta



Basic data		2000	2014	2014-2000
Employment	1 000 jobs	151	194	28.2%
Value added	bn-EUR	4	7	80.4%
Exports	bn-EUR	2	7	260.6%

Totals: employment		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
A.1	Employment in Malta supported by intra-EU trade	34	54	32,876	0.2%
B.1	EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Malta	38	74	32,876	0.2%

Share of total employment in Malta and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Malta



Employment in Malta supported by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by sector	Primary	1%	1%	7%
		Manufactures	51%	16%	60%
		Services	48%	83%	33%
D.1	by skill*	Low skill	51%	43%	20%
		Medium skill	31%	32%	54%
		High skill	18%	25%	26%
E.1	by gender*	Female	32%	36%	37%
		Male	68%	64%	63%
F.1	by age*	15-29	33%	30%	18%
		30-49	46%	48%	54%
		>=50	21%	22%	28%
EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Malta					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	10%	5%	9%
		Manufactures	35%	15%	39%
		Services	55%	80%	52%
D.4	by skill*	Low skill	24%	20%	20%
		Medium skill	47%	44%	54%
		High skill	29%	36%	26%
E.4	by gender*	Female	41%	40%	37%
		Male	59%	60%	63%
F.4	by age*	15-29	21%	18%	18%
		30-49	54%	54%	54%
		>=50	25%	29%	28%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Malta



		Totals: value added			
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
G.1	Value added in Malta generated by intra-EU trade	1	2	1,932	0.1%
H.1	EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Malta	2	5	1,932	0.3%

Share of total value added in Malta and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Malta



Value added in Malta generated by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.1	by sector	Primary	1%	1%	5%
		Manufactures	45%	12%	62%
		Services	54%	87%	33%
J.1	by factor*	Capital	36%	48%	40%
		Low skill	31%	18%	9%
		Medium skill	18%	16%	29%
		High skill	16%	18%	21%
EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Malta					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.3	by sector	Primary	5%	2%	5%
		Manufactures	41%	17%	44%
		Services	54%	81%	51%
J.4	by factor*	Capital	40%	41%	40%
		Low skill	11%	8%	9%
		Medium skill	25%	24%	29%
		High skill	24%	27%	21%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

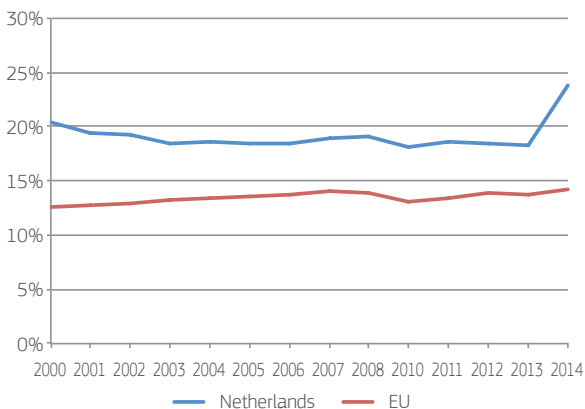
Netherlands



Basic data		2000	2014	2014-2000
Employment	1 000 jobs	8,207	8,727	6.3%
Value added	bn-EUR	434	624	43.7%
Exports	bn-EUR	147	291	97.8%

Totals: employment					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
A.1	Employment in the Netherlands supported by intra-EU trade	1,675	2,028	32,876	6.2%
B.1	EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to the Netherlands	1,573	1,823	32,876	5.5%

Share of total employment in the Netherlands and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Netherlands



Employment in the Netherlands supported by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by sector	Primary	10%	7%	7%
		Manufactures	59%	33%	60%
		Services	31%	60%	33%
D.1	by skill*	Low skill	32%	26%	20%
		Medium skill	43%	44%	54%
		High skill	25%	30%	26%
E.1	by gender*	Female	37%	34%	37%
		Male	63%	66%	63%
F.1	by age*	15-29	27%	24%	18%
		30-49	49%	47%	54%
		>=50	24%	30%	28%
EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to the Netherlands					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	9%	11%	9%
		Manufactures	42%	35%	39%
		Services	49%	54%	52%
D.4	by skill*	Low skill	25%	21%	20%
		Medium skill	52%	53%	54%
		High skill	23%	26%	26%
E.4	by gender*	Female	38%	37%	37%
		Male	62%	63%	63%
F.4	by age*	15-29	21%	18%	18%
		30-49	53%	53%	54%
		>=50	26%	29%	28%

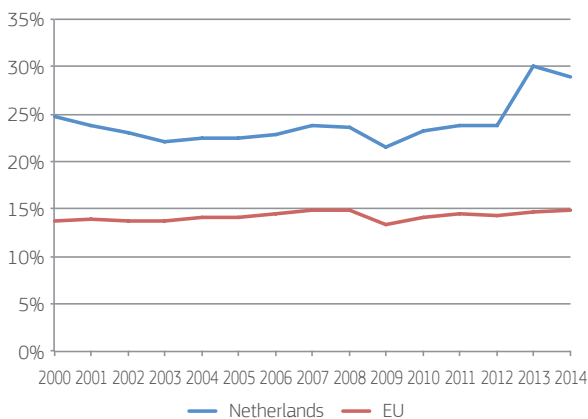
* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Netherlands



Totals: value added					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
G.1	Value added in the Netherlands generated by intra-EU trade	107	181	1,932	9.4%
H.1	EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to the Netherlands	79	114	1,932	5.9%

Share of total value added in the Netherlands and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Netherlands



Value added in the Netherlands generated by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.1	by sector	Primary	15%	13%	5%
		Manufactures	58%	37%	62%
		Services	26%	50%	33%
J.1	by factor*	Capital	49%	44%	40%
		Low skill	14%	14%	9%
		Medium skill	20%	23%	29%
		High skill	17%	19%	21%
EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to the Netherlands					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.3	by sector	Primary	5%	5%	5%
		Manufactures	44%	43%	44%
		Services	51%	52%	51%
J.4	by factor*	Capital	41%	38%	40%
		Low skill	11%	9%	9%
		Medium skill	27%	30%	29%
		High skill	21%	22%	21%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Poland



Basic data		2000	2014	2014-2000
Employment	1 000 jobs	14,777	15,572	5.4%
Value added	bn-EUR	178	385	117.1%
Exports	bn-EUR	35	138	294.3%

Totals: employment		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
A.1	Employment in Poland supported by intra-EU trade	2,276	3,690	32,876	11.2%
B.1	EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Poland	627	1,237	32,876	3.8%

Share of total employment in Poland and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Poland



Employment in Poland supported by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by sector	Primary	9%	8%	7%
		Manufactures	81%	61%	60%
		Services	9%	31%	33%
D.1	by skill*	Low skill	9%	7%	20%
		Medium skill	75%	70%	54%
		High skill	16%	23%	26%
E.1	by gender*	Female	37%	37%	37%
		Male	63%	63%	63%
F.1	by age*	15-29	25%	21%	18%
		30-49	53%	53%	54%
		>=50	22%	26%	28%
EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Poland			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	9%	8%	9%
		Manufactures	52%	45%	39%
		Services	39%	47%	52%
D.4	by skill*	Low skill	21%	18%	20%
		Medium skill	58%	58%	54%
		High skill	21%	24%	26%
E.4	by gender*	Female	36%	36%	37%
		Male	64%	64%	63%
F.4	by age*	15-29	21%	18%	18%
		30-49	54%	54%	54%
		>=50	26%	28%	28%

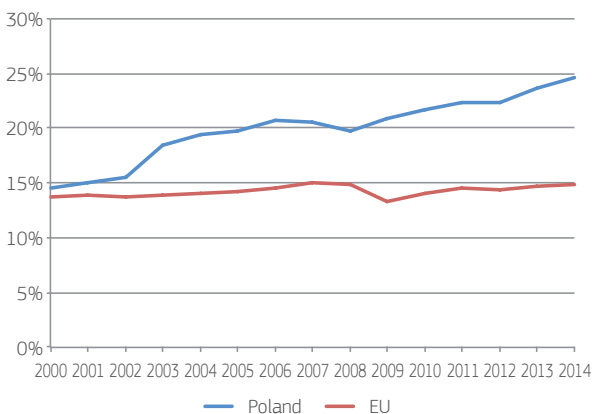
* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Poland



Totals: value added					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
G.1	Value added in Poland generated by intra-EU trade	26	95	1,932	4.9%
H.1	EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Poland	29	76	1,932	3.9%

Share of total value added in Poland and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Poland



Value added in Poland generated by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.1	by sector	Primary	7%	4%	5%
		Manufactures	78%	59%	62%
		Services	15%	37%	33%
J.1	by factor*	Capital	48%	54%	40%
		Low skill	3%	2%	9%
		Medium skill	35%	31%	29%
		High skill	13%	13%	21%
EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Poland			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.3	by sector	Primary	4%	4%	5%
		Manufactures	57%	52%	44%
		Services	39%	44%	51%
J.4	by factor*	Capital	41%	39%	40%
		Low skill	10%	8%	9%
		Medium skill	29%	33%	29%
		High skill	20%	20%	21%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

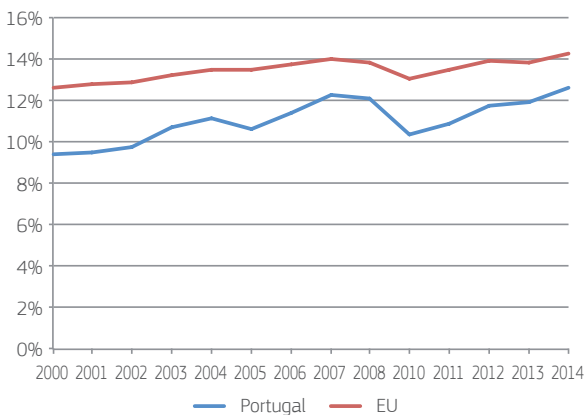
Portugal



Basic data		2000	2014	2014-2000
Employment	1 000 jobs	5,042	4,545	-9.8%
Value added	bn-EUR	121	162	34.3%
Exports	bn-EUR	16	29	76.7%

Totals: employment		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
A.1	Employment in Portugal supported by intra-EU trade	474	571	32,876	1.7%
B.1	EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Portugal	532	493	32,876	1.5%

Share of total employment in Portugal and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Portugal



Employment in Portugal supported by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by sector	Primary	4%	12%	7%
		Manufactures	81%	70%	60%
		Services	15%	19%	33%
D.1	by skill*	Low skill	77%	64%	20%
		Medium skill	14%	22%	54%
		High skill	9%	15%	26%
E.1	by gender*	Female	42%	40%	37%
		Male	58%	60%	63%
F.1	by age*	15-29	20%	15%	18%
		30-49	51%	51%	54%
		>=50	29%	33%	28%
EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Portugal					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	10%	14%	9%
		Manufactures	49%	39%	39%
		Services	41%	47%	52%
D.4	by skill*	Low skill	35%	32%	20%
		Medium skill	40%	39%	54%
		High skill	25%	29%	26%
E.4	by gender*	Female	35%	35%	37%
		Male	65%	65%	63%
F.4	by age*	15-29	21%	16%	18%
		30-49	55%	57%	54%
		>=50	24%	28%	28%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Portugal



Totals: value added					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
G.1	Value added in Portugal generated by intra-EU trade	11	19	1,932	1.0%
H.1	EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Portugal	26	30	1,932	1.6%

Share of total value added in Portugal and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Portugal



Value added in Portugal generated by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.1	by sector	Primary	2%	4%	5%
		Manufactures	79%	74%	62%
		Services	19%	22%	33%
J.1	by factor*	Capital	39%	41%	40%
		Low skill	38%	27%	9%
		Medium skill	10%	17%	29%
		High skill	13%	15%	21%
EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Portugal					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.3	by sector	Primary	7%	6%	5%
		Manufactures	55%	49%	44%
		Services	39%	45%	51%
J.4	by factor*	Capital	39%	40%	40%
		Low skill	17%	13%	9%
		Medium skill	23%	24%	29%
		High skill	21%	24%	21%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Romania



Basic data		2000	2014	2014-2000
Employment	1 000 jobs	10,707	8,804	-17.8%
Value added	bn-EUR	39	141	263.5%
Exports	bn-EUR	7	36	405.2%

Totals: employment					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
A.1	Employment in Romania supported by intra-EU trade	1,430	1,524	32,876	4.6%
B.1	EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Romania	171	543	32,876	1.7%

Share of total employment in Romania and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Romania



Employment in Romania supported by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by sector	Primary	14%	14%	7%
		Manufactures	74%	57%	60%
		Services	12%	29%	33%
D.1	by skill*	Low skill	18%	21%	20%
		Medium skill	68%	63%	54%
		High skill	13%	16%	26%
E.1	by gender*	Female	45%	42%	37%
		Male	55%	58%	63%
F.1	by age*	15-29	21%	18%	18%
		30-49	55%	56%	54%
		>=50	24%	26%	28%
EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Romania					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	16%	16%	9%
		Manufactures	49%	43%	39%
		Services	35%	41%	52%
D.4	by skill*	Low skill	24%	19%	20%
		Medium skill	59%	59%	54%
		High skill	17%	22%	26%
E.4	by gender*	Female	37%	37%	37%
		Male	63%	63%	63%
F.4	by age*	15-29	20%	17%	18%
		30-49	54%	54%	54%
		>=50	26%	28%	28%

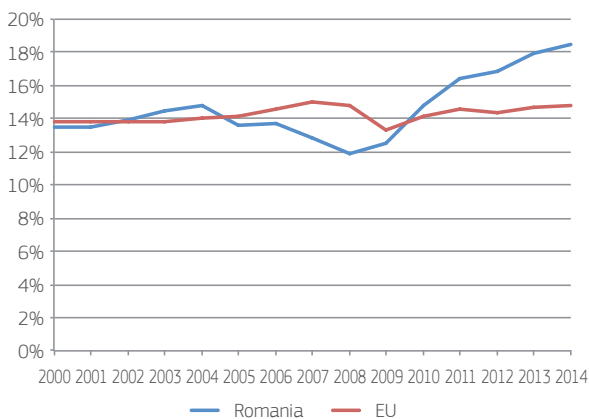
* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Romania



Totals: value added					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
G.1	Value added in Romania generated by intra-EU trade	5	26	1,932	1.3%
H.1	EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Romania	6	25	1,932	1.3%

Share of total value added in Romania and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Romania



Value added in Romania generated by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.1	by sector	Primary	5%	3%	5%
		Manufactures	74%	57%	62%
		Services	20%	40%	33%
J.1	by factor*	Capital	45%	57%	40%
		Low skill	4%	3%	9%
		Medium skill	37%	27%	29%
		High skill	14%	13%	21%
EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Romania					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.3	by sector	Primary	5%	5%	5%
		Manufactures	57%	52%	44%
		Services	38%	43%	51%
J.4	by factor*	Capital	42%	41%	40%
		Low skill	11%	8%	9%
		Medium skill	29%	32%	29%
		High skill	18%	19%	21%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

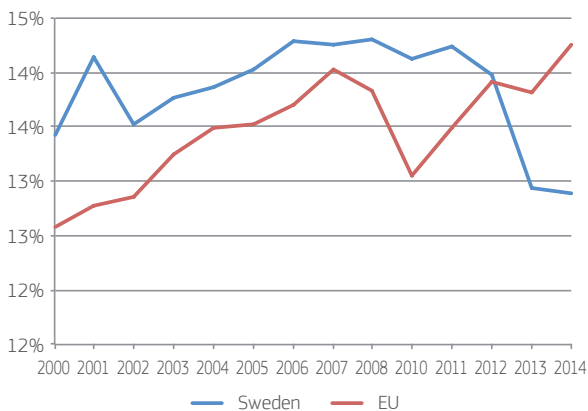
Sweden



Basic data		2000	2014	2014-2000
Employment	1 000 jobs	4,301	4,750	10.4%
Value added	bn-EUR	262	401	53.1%
Exports	bn-EUR	60	85	42.4%

Totals: employment		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
A.1	Employment in Sweden supported by intra-EU trade	577	605	32,876	1.8%
B.1	EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Sweden	904	1,044	32,876	3.2%

Share of total employment in Sweden and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Sweden



Employment in Sweden supported by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by sector	Primary	2%	2%	7%
		Manufactures	75%	57%	60%
		Services	24%	41%	33%
D.1	by skill*	Low skill	17%	17%	20%
		Medium skill	60%	55%	54%
		High skill	23%	28%	26%
E.1	by gender*	Female	32%	34%	37%
		Male	68%	66%	63%
F.1	by age*	15-29	22%	22%	18%
		30-49	49%	47%	54%
		>=50	29%	32%	28%
EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Sweden					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	7%	6%	9%
		Manufactures	47%	38%	39%
		Services	46%	56%	52%
D.4	by skill*	Low skill	23%	18%	20%
		Medium skill	55%	55%	54%
		High skill	22%	27%	26%
E.4	by gender*	Female	36%	36%	37%
		Male	64%	64%	63%
F.4	by age*	15-29	22%	19%	18%
		30-49	53%	53%	54%
		>=50	25%	28%	28%

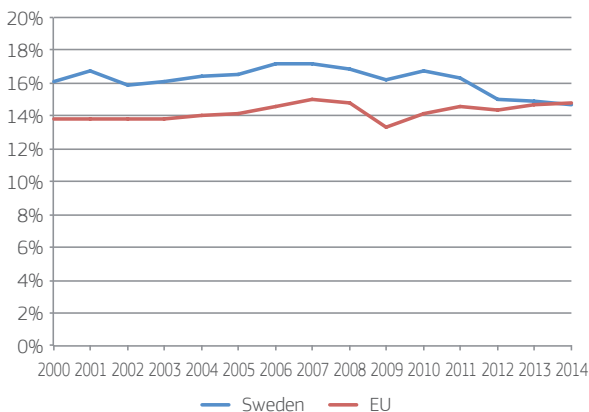
* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Sweden



Totals: value added					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
G.1	Value added in Sweden generated by intra-EU trade	42	59	1,932	3.0%
H.1	EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Sweden	46	67	1,932	3.5%

Share of total value added in Sweden and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Sweden



Value added in Sweden generated by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.1	by sector	Primary	1%	2%	5%
		Manufactures	79%	62%	62%
		Services	20%	36%	33%
J.1	by factor*	Capital	50%	47%	40%
		Low skill	8%	7%	9%
		Medium skill	29%	28%	29%
		High skill	14%	18%	21%
EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Sweden					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.3	by sector	Primary	6%	5%	5%
		Manufactures	50%	41%	44%
		Services	44%	53%	51%
J.4	by factor*	Capital	43%	40%	40%
		Low skill	11%	9%	9%
		Medium skill	27%	30%	29%
		High skill	20%	22%	21%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Slovenia



Basic data		2000	2014	2014-2000
Employment	1 000 jobs	906	940	3.8%
Value added	bn-EUR	20	34	69.4%
Exports	bn-EUR	6	16	178.1%

Totals: employment		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
A.1	Employment in Slovenia supported by intra-EU trade	175	247	32,876	0.8%
B.1	EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Slovenia	182	198	32,876	0.6%

Share of total employment in Slovenia and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Slovenia



Employment in Slovenia supported by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by sector	Primary	2%	8%	7%
		Manufactures	90%	69%	60%
		Services	8%	23%	33%
D.1	by skill*	Low skill	18%	13%	20%
		Medium skill	65%	61%	54%
		High skill	18%	26%	26%
E.1	by gender*	Female	38%	36%	37%
		Male	62%	64%	63%
F.1	by age*	15-29	20%	17%	18%
		30-49	52%	54%	54%
		>=50	28%	29%	28%
EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Slovenia					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	15%	11%	9%
		Manufactures	49%	44%	39%
		Services	36%	45%	52%
D.4	by skill*	Low skill	22%	19%	20%
		Medium skill	60%	58%	54%
		High skill	18%	23%	26%
E.4	by gender*	Female	37%	37%	37%
		Male	63%	63%	63%
F.4	by age*	15-29	21%	17%	18%
		30-49	54%	54%	54%
		>=50	25%	28%	28%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Slovenia



Totals: value added					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
G.1	Value added in Slovenia generated by intra-EU trade	4	10	1,932	0.5%
H.1	EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Slovenia	6	10	1,932	0.5%

Share of total value added in Slovenia and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Slovenia



Value added in Slovenia generated by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.1	by sector	Primary	1%	4%	5%
		Manufactures	90%	74%	62%
		Services	9%	22%	33%
J.1	by factor*	Capital	37%	37%	40%
		Low skill	9%	6%	9%
		Medium skill	31%	34%	29%
		High skill	23%	24%	21%
EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Slovenia					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.3	by sector	Primary	6%	6%	5%
		Manufactures	54%	49%	44%
		Services	40%	45%	51%
J.4	by factor*	Capital	42%	40%	40%
		Low skill	11%	8%	9%
		Medium skill	30%	33%	29%
		High skill	17%	19%	21%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Slovakia



Basic data		2000	2014	2014-2000
Employment	1 000 jobs	2,013	2,223	10.4%
Value added	bn-EUR	21	73	243.1%
Exports	bn-EUR	6	45	598.0%

Totals: employment		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
A.1	Employment in Slovakia supported by intra-EU trade	330	607	32,876	1.8%
B.1	EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Slovakia	206	564	32,876	1.7%

Share of total employment in Slovakia and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Slovakia



Employment in Slovakia supported by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by sector	Primary	3%	4%	7%
		Manufactures	87%	66%	60%
		Services	11%	30%	33%
D.1	by skill*	Low skill	4%	4%	20%
		Medium skill	83%	78%	54%
		High skill	12%	18%	26%
E.1	by gender*	Female	39%	37%	37%
		Male	61%	63%	63%
F.1	by age*	15-29	20%	18%	18%
		30-49	52%	55%	54%
		>=50	28%	28%	28%
EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to Slovakia					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	13%	13%	9%
		Manufactures	55%	48%	39%
		Services	32%	40%	52%
D.4	by skill*	Low skill	15%	12%	20%
		Medium skill	68%	67%	54%
		High skill	16%	21%	26%
E.4	by gender*	Female	37%	36%	37%
		Male	63%	64%	63%
F.4	by age*	15-29	21%	18%	18%
		30-49	54%	54%	54%
		>=50	25%	28%	28%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

Slovakia



Totals: value added					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
G.1	Value added in Slovakia generated by intra-EU trade	4	23	1,932	1.2%
H.1	EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Slovakia	6	24	1,932	1.3%

Share of total value added in Slovakia and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



Slovakia



Value added in Slovakia generated by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.1	by sector	Primary	2%	5%	5%
		Manufactures	87%	64%	62%
		Services	11%	32%	33%
J.1	by factor*	Capital	54%	54%	40%
		Low skill	2%	1%	9%
		Medium skill	35%	35%	29%
		High skill	9%	10%	21%
EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to Slovakia					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.3	by sector	Primary	5%	8%	5%
		Manufactures	59%	53%	44%
		Services	35%	40%	51%
J.4	by factor*	Capital	43%	42%	40%
		Low skill	8%	6%	9%
		Medium skill	33%	35%	29%
		High skill	17%	18%	21%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

United Kingdom



Basic data		2000	2014	2014-2000
Employment	1 000 jobs	27,482	30,726	11.8%
Value added	bn-EUR	1,595	2,112	32.4%
Exports	bn-EUR	192	220	14.6%

Totals: employment		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
A.1	Employment in the United Kingdom supported by intra-EU trade	2,383	2,520	32,876	7.7%
B.1	EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to the United Kingdom	2,930	3,092	32,876	9.4%

Share of total employment in the United Kingdom and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



United Kingdom



Employment in the United Kingdom supported by intra-EU trade			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by sector	Primary	3%	3%	7%
		Manufactures	67%	29%	60%
		Services	31%	68%	33%
D.1	by skill*	Low skill	36%	32%	20%
		Medium skill	41%	38%	54%
		High skill	23%	30%	26%
E.1	by gender*	Female	37%	38%	37%
		Male	63%	62%	63%
F.1	by age*	15-29	20%	17%	18%
		30-49	52%	54%	54%
		>=50	28%	29%	28%
EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to the United Kingdom			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	8%	7%	9%
		Manufactures	43%	37%	39%
		Services	49%	57%	52%
D.4	by skill*	Low skill	26%	21%	20%
		Medium skill	51%	52%	54%
		High skill	22%	27%	26%
E.4	by gender*	Female	38%	38%	37%
		Male	62%	62%	63%
F.4	by age*	15-29	22%	18%	18%
		30-49	54%	54%	54%
		>=50	25%	28%	28%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

United Kingdom



Totals: value added					
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014	%EU
G.1	Value added in the United Kingdom generated by intra-EU trade	155	178	1,932	9.2%
H.1	EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to the United Kingdom	145	204	1,932	10.5%

Share of total value added in the United Kingdom and in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



United Kingdom



Value added in the United Kingdom generated by intra-EU trade					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.1	by sector	Primary	6%	5%	5%
		Manufactures	68%	37%	62%
		Services	27%	59%	33%
J.1	by factor*	Capital	35%	32%	40%
		Low skill	18%	16%	9%
		Medium skill	26%	24%	29%
		High skill	22%	27%	21%
EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to the United Kingdom					
			2000	2014	EU 2014
I.3	by sector	Primary	4%	4%	5%
		Manufactures	48%	43%	44%
		Services	47%	53%	51%
J.4	by factor*	Capital	42%	42%	40%
		Low skill	12%	9%	9%
		Medium skill	26%	29%	29%
		High skill	20%	21%	21%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

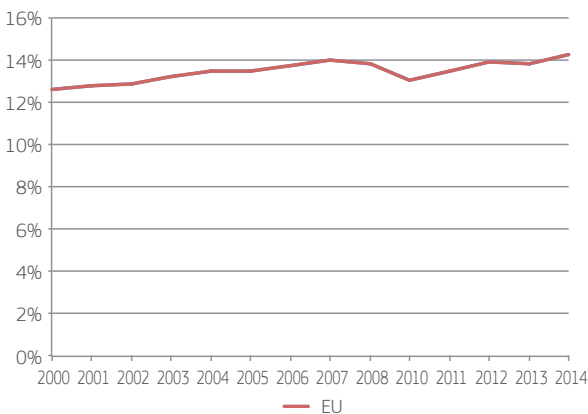
European Union



		Basic data		
		2000	2014	2014-2000
Employment	1 000 jobs	215,311	226,884	5.4%
Value added	bn-EUR	9,002	13,056	45.0%
Exports	bn-EUR	1,686	2,914	72.9%

		Totals: employment		
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014
A.1	Employment in the EU supported by intra-EU trade	27,082	32,876	32,876
B.1	EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to the EU	27,082	32,876	32,876

Share of total employment in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



European Union



Employment in the EU supported by intra-EU trade				
Table			2000	2014
C.1	by sector	Primary	6%	7%
		Manufactures	74%	60%
		Services	21%	33%
D.1	by skill*	Low skill	25%	20%
		Medium skill	54%	54%
		High skill	21%	26%
E.1	by gender*	Female	37%	37%
		Male	63%	63%
F.1	by age*	15-29	21%	18%
		30-49	54%	54%
		>=50	25%	28%
EU employment supported by intra-EU trade exports to the EU			2000	2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	9%	9%
		Manufactures	48%	39%
		Services	43%	52%
D.4	by skill*	Low skill	25%	20%
		Medium skill	54%	54%
		High skill	21%	26%
E.4	by gender*	Female	37%	37%
		Male	63%	63%
F.4	by age*	15-29	21%	18%
		30-49	54%	54%
		>=50	25%	28%

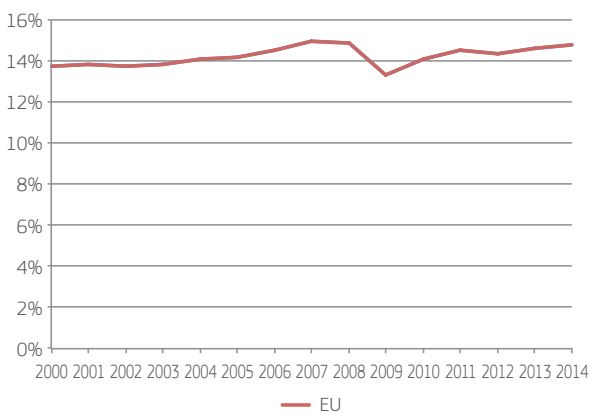
* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

European Union



Totals: value added				
Table		2000	2014	EU 2014
G.1	Value added in the EU generated by intra-EU trade	1,240	1,932	1,932
H.1	EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to the EU	1,240	1,932	1,932

Share of total value added in the EU supported by intra-EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



European Union



Value added in the EU generated by intra-EU trade				
Table			2000	2014
I.1	by sector	Primary	4%	5%
		Manufactures	74%	62%
		Services	22%	33%
J.1	by factor*	Capital	42%	40%
		Low skill	12%	9%
		Medium skill	27%	29%
		High skill	19%	21%
EU value added generated by intra-EU trade exports to the EU				
Table			2000	2014
I.3	by sector	Primary	5%	5%
		Manufactures	50%	44%
		Services	44%	51%
J.4	by factor*	Capital	42%	40%
		Low skill	12%	9%
		Medium skill	27%	29%
		High skill	19%	21%

* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

World Input-Output Database

The European Commission-funded World Input-Output Database (WIOD) consists of a set of harmonised Supply, Use, and Input-Output (IO) tables, valued at current prices and prices of the previous year. It also includes data on international trade, industry output, value added (VA), capital stock and investment, as well as satellite accounts with various environmental and socio-economic indicators, such as energy, water, land, and materials consumption, emissions, wages and employment. The latest version of the database (Release 2016) covers 28 EU Member States and 15 other major economies in the world as well as the “Rest of the World” as an aggregated region. The new WIOD database features a breakdown of 56 industries, but lacks data on some of the indicators reported in this pocketbook such as employment by gender or skill.

Therefore, the WIOD database has been complemented with data from other sources such as EUKLEMS and the International Labour Organization (ILO). In particular, data on employment by gender, skill and age have been taken from such data sources. Besides, the WIOD does not include employment figures for the “Rest of the World”. These figures were estimated using data from the International Labour Organization and the labour productivity of the WIOD countries

The WIOD covers the period 2000 to 2014. However, some data are limited to the period 2008-2014. This is the case of the data on employment by gender, skill and age, which are only available for the period 2008-2014. Therefore, all the indicators reported in this publication cover the period 2000–2014, with the exception of those for which the necessary data are not available for the years before 2008.

The WIOD database is freely downloadable at www.wiod.org. A detailed description of the content is also available there.

Methodology

As mentioned in the introduction, this publication includes a short set of general indicators, together with an extended set of tables related to the EU employment supported by intra-EU exports and the value added generated by intra-EU exports in the EU economy.

All the indicators relate to the EU exports of goods and services consumed in another EU country or sold as intermediate to another EU country. Effects of intra-EU trade supplying inputs to other EU countries to produce exports of goods and services sold to non-EU countries are not reported here but in other JRC publications: “EU exports to the world: Effects on Employment” (Arto et al., 2018a) and “EU exports to the world: Effects on Income” (Arto et al., 2018b).

The information for the calculation of the general indicators comes directly from the WIOD database, EUKLEMS and ILO, with only minor additional calculations to obtain some derived indicators such as shares or intensities. However, the method for the calculation of the indicators related to intra-EU exports is not straightforward and requires further explanation. In order to obtain, the EU employment and value added effects of intra-EU exports we have used an Input-Output model together with the information of WIOD. These models have been widely used to explore different economic and environmental consequences of trade (Miller and Blair, 2009; Murray and Lenzen, 2013).

Following Arto et al. (2018c), the methodology is described for the case of four regions (3 EU countries and 1 extra-EU country) with n industries, but it can be applied to any number of regions and industries. In this study, the model was applied to 44 regions, 56 industries (for simplicity we have aggregated the results to 10 industries and 3 sectors). Note that the MRIO tables used in the calculations are industry by industry. Accordingly, all the data reported in this document is reported by industry (e.g. we report the employment supported by the exports of the manufacturing industry and not the employment supported by the exports of manufactured products).

The methodology is described just for employment but it can easily be applied to value added. The starting point of the model is a MRIO table at basic prices. This table describes the flows of goods and services from all industries to all intermediate and final users, explicitly broken down by countries of origin and by countries of destination in each flow.

We can distinguish three main components in the MRIO table:

$$\mathbf{Z} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Z}^{11} & \mathbf{Z}^{12} & \mathbf{Z}^{13} & \mathbf{Z}^{14} \\ \mathbf{Z}^{21} & \mathbf{Z}^{22} & \mathbf{Z}^{23} & \mathbf{Z}^{24} \\ \mathbf{Z}^{31} & \mathbf{Z}^{32} & \mathbf{Z}^{33} & \mathbf{Z}^{34} \\ \mathbf{Z}^{41} & \mathbf{Z}^{42} & \mathbf{Z}^{43} & \mathbf{Z}^{44} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{f} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{f}^{11} + \mathbf{f}^{12} + \mathbf{f}^{13} + \mathbf{f}^{14} \\ \mathbf{f}^{21} + \mathbf{f}^{22} + \mathbf{f}^{23} + \mathbf{f}^{24} \\ \mathbf{f}^{31} + \mathbf{f}^{32} + \mathbf{f}^{33} + \mathbf{f}^{34} \\ \mathbf{f}^{41} + \mathbf{f}^{42} + \mathbf{f}^{43} + \mathbf{f}^{44} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}^1 \\ \mathbf{x}^2 \\ \mathbf{x}^3 \\ \mathbf{x}^4 \end{bmatrix},$$

where \mathbf{Z}^{rs} is the intermediate matrix with sectorial deliveries from country r to country s , and the blocks in the main diagonal of \mathbf{Z} (i.e. \mathbf{Z}^{rr}) represent the domestic use of intermediate products. \mathbf{f}^{rs} is the column vector of country s final demand (including household

consumption, government consumption, and investment) for goods produced by country r , and \mathbf{x}^r is the column vector of gross output for country r . Furthermore, let us assume that the MRIO table is extended to include a vector of employment:

$$\mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{w}^1 \\ \mathbf{w}^2 \\ \mathbf{w}^3 \\ \mathbf{w}^4 \end{bmatrix}$$

The relation between \mathbf{x} , \mathbf{Z} and \mathbf{f} is defined by the accounting equation $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{f}$, where \mathbf{i} is the column summation vector consisting of ones.

For each country r , we can define the gross output as follows

$$\mathbf{x}^r = \mathbf{Z}^r \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{e}^{rs} + \mathbf{f}^{rr}$$

$\mathbf{e}^{rs} = \mathbf{Z}^{rs} \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{f}^{rs}$ are the exports of country r to.

Suppose that countries 1, 2 and 3 represent the EU Member States and the other country (4) represents the rest of the world. In such a case, we can define the intra and extra exports of Member State 1 as

$$\mathbf{e}_{\text{ineu}}^1 = \mathbf{Z}^{12} \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{f}^{12} + \mathbf{Z}^{13} \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{f}^{13} = \mathbf{e}^{12} + \mathbf{e}^{13}$$

$$\mathbf{e}_{\text{exeu}}^1 = \mathbf{Z}^{14} \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{f}^{14}$$

The input coefficient matrix for country 1 is defined as $\mathbf{A}^{11} = \mathbf{Z}^{11} (\hat{\mathbf{x}}^1)^{-1}$, where $(\hat{\mathbf{x}}^1)$ is a diagonal matrix with the values of vector along the diagonal and zero elsewhere. Thus, the accounting equation can now be written as the standard input-output model: $\mathbf{x}^1 = \mathbf{A}^{11} \mathbf{x}^1 + \mathbf{f}^{11} + \mathbf{e}^1$. For a certain final demand, the solution to the model is given by $\mathbf{x}^1 = \mathbf{L}^{11} (\mathbf{f}^{11} + \mathbf{e}_{\text{ineu}}^1 + \mathbf{e}_{\text{exeu}}^1) = \mathbf{Z}^{14} \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{f}^{14}$, where $\mathbf{L}^{11} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}^{11})^{-1}$ is the Leontief inverse of Member State 1. Thus, multiplying the Leontief inverse of Member State 1 by the intra-EU exports we obtain the total output in Member State 1 to produce exported goods and services:

$$\mathbf{x}_{\text{ineu}}^1 = \mathbf{L}^{11} \mathbf{e}_{\text{ineu}}^1 \quad [1]$$

The employment coefficients vector, $\mathbf{v}^1 = (\hat{\mathbf{x}}^1)^{-1} \mathbf{w}^1$, yields the EU employment per unit of output. Hence, the employment supported in Member State 1 due to the production of intra-EU exports (i.e. EU employment embodied in intra-EU exports) is given by

$$\mathbf{w}_{\text{ineu}}^1 = (\mathbf{v}^1)' \mathbf{L}^{11} \mathbf{e}^1 = (\mathbf{v}^1)' \mathbf{L}^{11} \mathbf{e}^{12} + (\mathbf{v}^1)' \mathbf{L}^{11} \mathbf{e}^{13} \quad [2]$$

where $(\mathbf{v}^i)' \mathbf{L}^{ij} \mathbf{e}^{ij}$ is the employment supported in country i of the EU due by its intra-EU exports to Member State j .

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